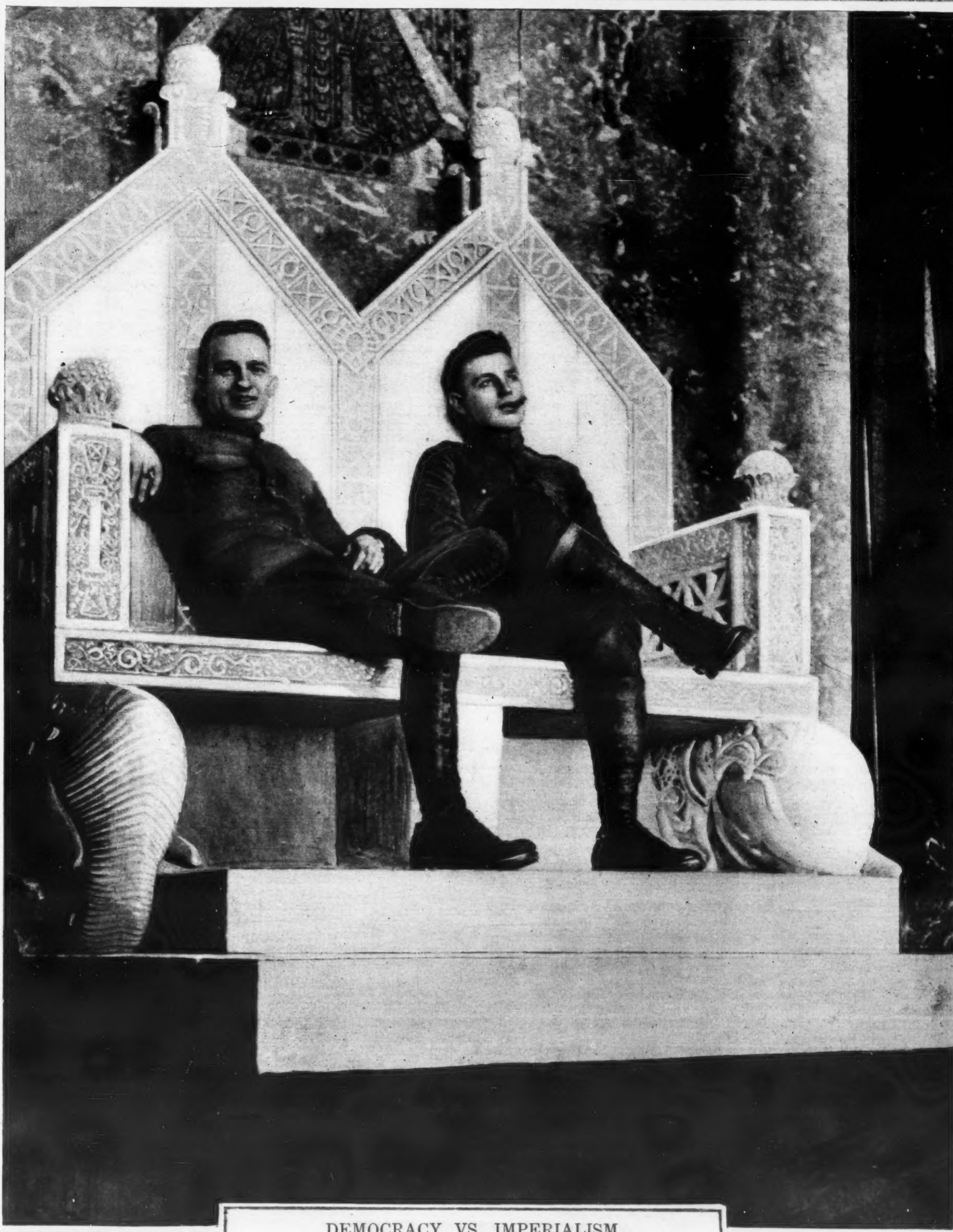


# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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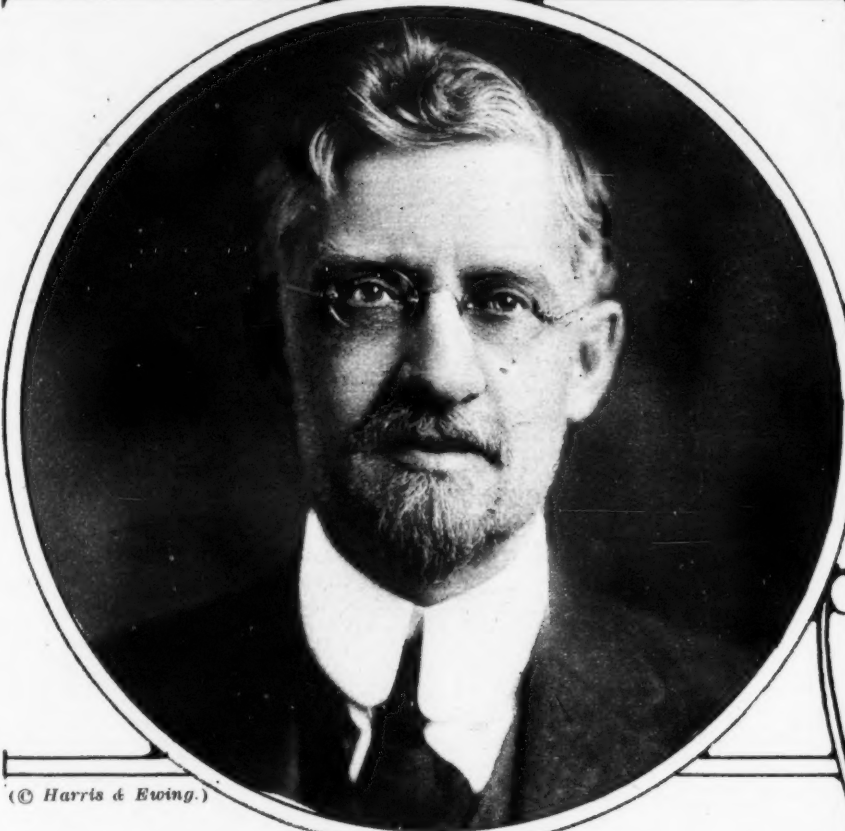
## DEMOCRACY VS. IMPERIALISM

Nonchalant young American soldiers, not at all overawed, seated on the throne of the ex-Kaiser in the palace at Posen, Poland, formerly part of the German Empire.

(© Keystone View Co.)



# Flashlights

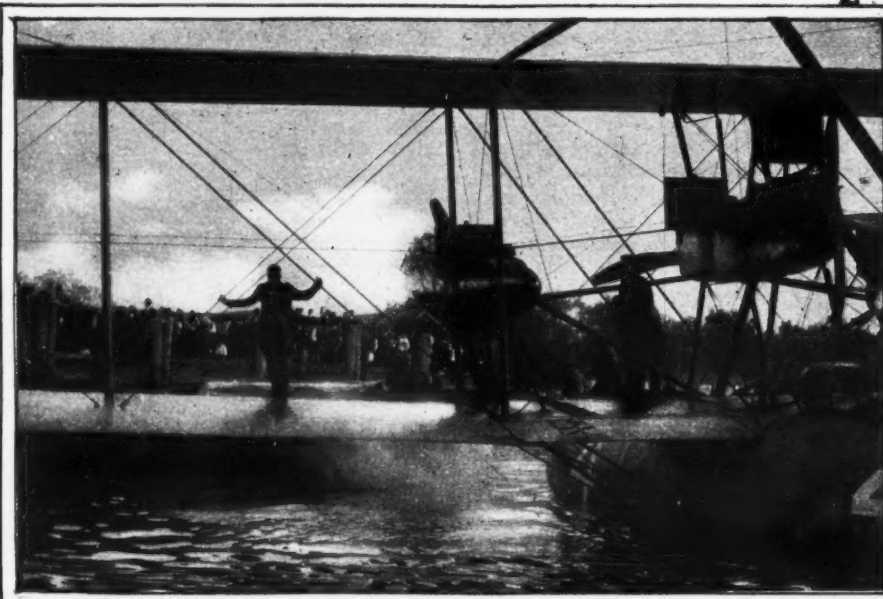


(© Harris & Ewing.)

**DR. LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN.**  
Just Appointed as First Trade Commissioner to Poland. Formerly  
Connected with War Trade Board.



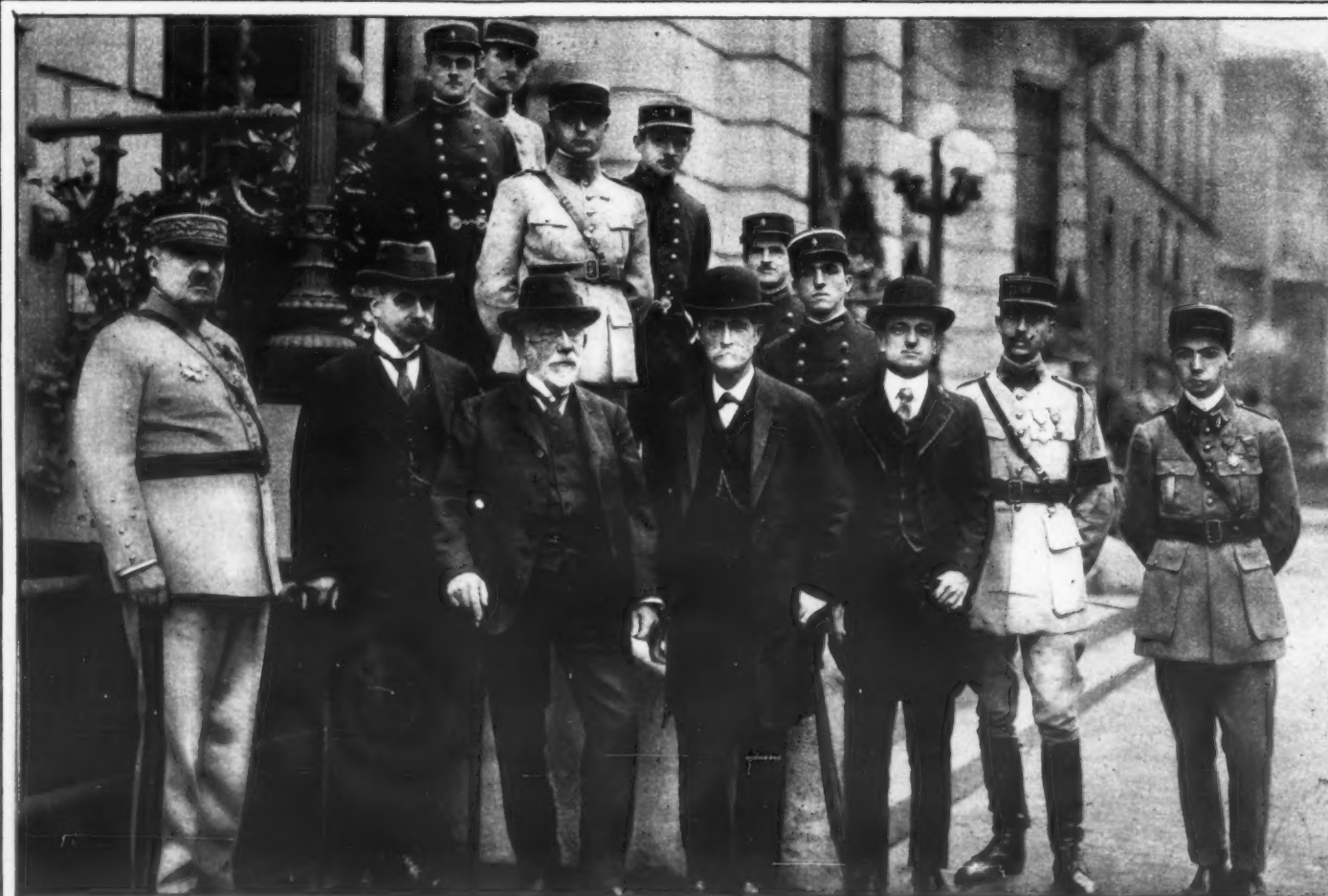
Mike Gilhooley, champion stowaway, who, after having arrived in New York five times, has been adopted by a Mrs. Curry, whose maiden name was Gilhooley. Mike is here seen in luxurious quarters at a New York hotel. (© International.)



Naval Seaplane NC-4, the first aircraft to make a transatlantic crossing, is shown being berthed at a wharf in Washington after a triumphal trip. Hundreds of people were on hand to welcome her. (© Harris & Ewing.)



(Above.) Part of a group of three hundred West Point Cadets at the railroad station in Milan, Italy. They are making a tour of allied countries, and their remarkable marching has elicited striking demonstrations of approval in many of the European capitals. (© International.)



French military mission now on a visit to this country. On Oct. 20 they were to unveil at West Point a statue given to the U. S. Military Academy by the Ecole Polytechnique of France, an institution that corresponds to our West Point. The statue is of a volunteer in the French Academy in 1814. Left to right, front row, are General Cornille, Governor General Roume, E. Brisac, A. Gatine, and Andre Lafargue. The others are cadets of Ecole Polytechnique. (© Harris & Ewing.)



# What This Week's Pictures Tell

## MAYNARD'S FEAT

NOTHING in American aviation has been more thrilling than the achievement of Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard in twice crossing the continent in a total flying time of about fifty hours.

When Maynard landed at Roosevelt Field he was hailed as the premier flier of the Army Air Service because he had shown superiority in this contest as well as in the New York-Toronto race, in which he was also the victor.

A message from Major Gen. William T. Menoher of the Army Air Service praised him for his courage and skill. The announcement was made that he would start soon on another transcontinental flight over a southerly course. In this flight he will use the De Havilland-4 plane, equipped with a Liberty motor, but stayed with streamline wires—an experiment which he was forbidden to try in the race just finished.

In recognition of his exploit Maynard has been recommended by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell of the Air Service for rating as a military aviator. This rating carries with it an increase in pay amounting to 75 per cent. above his salary now as a First Lieutenant in the Air Service. Maynard smiled when he heard this recommendation, and intimated that it was his intention to resign from the army within a year. He said it was probable that he would return to the ministry.

Credit in the victory was given by Lieutenant Maynard to his mechanic, Sergeant C. E. Kline, whose quick repairs at Wahoo and Cheyenne enabled the pilot to retain his lead in the race. Kline, who was described by Maynard as "the best mechanic in the Air Service," refused to accept the major share of the credit for the victory, and declared that only the flying of Maynard was responsible for winning the race. He described the "flying pastor" as the "army's best pilot," and declared that he would never work as mechanic for any one else so long as Maynard remained in the service.

In the last 500 miles of the race Maynard raced his motor with such speed that he covered the distance in about four hours, or at an average speed of about 125 miles an hour, while the average rate of speed in the second lap of the flight was about 110 miles an hour.

Thrilling stories of incidents on the flights were told by Maynard and his mechanic. One was that he sighted a snow-covered peak while he was flying through a storm only in time to miss its crags by about 200 feet. He fought blizzards through the greater part of his flight over Wyoming, and said that in one of these storms he managed to pilot his plane through a lane of clear sky, with heavy winds and storms raging on both sides of his plane.

## FOCH AND NAPOLEON

IT is only a coincidence that Marshal Foch's father and one of his brothers bore the name of Napoleon, but there are striking similarities between the Generalissimo of the allied armies and the "Little Corporal."

When Foch was director of the Ecole de Guerre, where he had much to do with shaping the military views of many of the men who are now commanding units of the French Armies, he was considered to be possessed of almost an obsession on the subject of Napoleon. He studied Napoleon's campaigns, and restudied them. He went back much further, however, in his choice of a master, and gave intense application to the campaigns of Caesar. Napoleon and Caesar—these were the minds from which the mind of the Marne and Ypres has learned some of its lessons of success.

The inclination of Foch to something of the Napoleonic is shown beyond the realm of strategy and tactics. Foch is credited with knowing the French sol-

dier, his heart, his mind, his capabilities, and the method of getting the most out of those capabilities, in a way reminiscent of the winner of Jena. And Foch knows not only the privates, but the officers. When he went to the front he visited each commander; the Colonels he called by name; the corps commanders, without exception, had attended his lectures at the Ecole de Guerre.

As for the men, Foch makes it his business to get into personal contact with them, as Napoleon used to do. Foch does not hobnob with them, there is no joking or familiarity, but he goes into the trenches and the occupied villages and looks the men over informally, inspects food and equipment, makes a useful comment or two, drops a phrase that is worth repeating, and leaves behind him enthusiasm and respect. The Paris Figaro says that he has the gift of setting souls afire, of arousing that élan in the French fighter which made that fighter perform military miracles when the "sun of Austerlitz" was high. It has been declared by a French writer that Foch knows the human element in the French Army better than any other man living.

## BURNING OF THE VENEZIA

AN ocean tragedy was narrowly averted when the Fabre liner Venezia on Oct. 13 was burned to the water's edge in midocean. The flames were discovered at 2 o'clock in the morning and spread rapidly.

The forward hold was flooded to the level of the 'tween deck, but the flames had gained too much headway, and forced their way through that deck, scorching the sailors and firemen who were handling the hose under the direction of the Captain and the Chief Engineer. Seeing that it would be practically impossible to save the ship, and in view of the fact that he had 198 passengers on board, Captain Bonificio sent out S O S calls, which were picked up by the Chicago, the White Star liner Adriatic, west bound, and the French liner Niagara, east bound, all of them within a radius of sixty to eighty miles of the burning ship.

At 6 A. M., after fighting the flames for four hours, the Captain sent the stewards to notify the passengers, including eighteen women and children, who were mostly Spanish, Cuban, and French residents of Cuba, to make ready to abandon ship, which they did without any excitement. By that time the whole forward part of the Venezia below decks was ablaze from the galley to the forepeak.

In the meantime the engines had been kept at full speed toward the Chicago, which was eighty miles to the westward when she picked up the S. O. S. from the Venezia. Some of the women offered prayers in their native tongue as they were getting into the boats. In one hour from the time of leaving the fireship all were safe on board the Chicago.

Captain Bonificio and his officers were the last to leave the Venezia.

## ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

ROOSEVELT WEEK began in New York on Oct. 20 and ended on Oct. 27, the anniversary of Colonel Roosevelt's birth.

The objects of the Roosevelt Memorial Association have been stated as follows by Elihu Root, a member of the National Executive Committee of the association:

"To erect a monumental memorial in Washington, which will rank with the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. The form which this monument will take cannot now be determined; this must largely rest with the architects and sculptors, who will be called upon to design the most appropriate and dignified monument that can be built, and with the National Fine Arts Commission that, under the law, must approve the design and determine its site.

"The establishment of a Roosevelt Society or Foundation to carry on Colonel Roosevelt's spirit of Americanism and perpetuate and keep alive the uncompromising patriotism of which he was essentially the exponent."

Governor Alfred E. Smith has issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, In this period of readjust-

ment of the internal affairs of our State and nation it is essential and desirable to adhere steadfastly to the principles of true Americanism; and

"Whereas, The Roosevelt Memorial Association has for its purpose and object the preservation of the inspiring Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt, whose glowing patriotism wrought in the hearts of his countrymen a stronger love of country and a greater faith in the destiny of the republic;

"Now, Therefore, I, Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, do proclaim Monday, Oct. 27, 1919, Roosevelt Day, and call upon the people of our State to commemorate those immortal ideals of service, sacrifice, and devotion to our country which he so well exemplified, and recommend that a program and exercises of a patriotic nature be conducted under the supervision of the governing bodies of the schools and institutions throughout the State."

## TROOPS TO CHECK RIOTERS

THE present epidemic of strikes, often accompanied by violence, called forth a notable statement by Secretary of War Baker in a speech at Cleveland, Ohio, on Oct. 15.

After referring to the disturbed conditions in various countries of the world Secretary Baker said:

"In our own country since the armistice there have been growing agitation and unrest. Our newspapers are daily filled with accounts of violent agitation by so-called Bolsheviks and radicals, counseling violence and urging action in behalf of what they call social revolution.

"The American people will not exchange the solid foundations of their social order for any of these fantastic programs. The relations of labor and capital are now being seriously considered in Washington by a group of representatives of the various interests and of the public, assembled by the President, and we can look with confidence to a spirit of justice and mature deliberation upon these grave problems from that body.

"In the meantime the timid may take heart. Some time ago I telegraphed to the Governor of every State in the Union that in the event of any civil disorder which he found himself unable to control by reason of the demobilization of the National Guard the Governor should communicate directly with the commanding General of the department in which his State lies, and I correspondingly telegraphed to every department commander to respond instantly with the aid of the Federal troops to any call from a Governor who found himself unable, with the means at his disposal, to suppress disorder and to enforce the local laws.

"The Administration in Washington is determined that every Federal agency shall be maintained in the full performance of its functions. We have an army of tried soldiers, of true Americans. They have seen too much disorder in the world to undervalue law and order in their own country. They will see to it that Federal laws are enforced and Federal agencies left unobstructed, and they will respond instantly to the call of any Governor to suppress riots and disorder in any part of the country. They are not partisans in any dispute except one, and that is the dispute between those who want order and those who try to create disorder in America. As between those two contestants they are on the side of order."

## CHANGES IN ITALIAN EMBASSY

THE sudden death of Count di Cellere, Italian Ambassador to the United States, on Oct. 20 has hastened changes that were already impending.

Baron Romano Avezzano, who was recently selected to relieve as Italian Ambassador to the United States Count Macchi di Cellere, will be acceptable to the United States Government, and the Italian Government has been so informed. This announcement was made Oct. 21 at the State Department.

Baron Avezzano is expected to hasten his departure for the United States, although the embassy had received no advices from Rome filed since the Ambassador's death became known there. Prince di Villafranca, Counselor, took

charge of the embassy, and is expected to remain the chief representative of Italy in this country until the arrival of the new diplomat.

Messages of sympathy poured into the embassy Oct. 21, President Wilson sending his military aid to convey his personal expression of sympathy to Countess Macchi di Cellere and the two children of the Ambassador. Secretary and Mrs. Lansing called in person.

## KING ALBERT AT LINCOLN'S TOMB

KING ALBERT of Belgium, Queen Elizabeth, and Prince Leopold at Springfield, Ill., on Oct. 21, paid homage to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

The royal party was greeted on the arrival of their special train by Governor and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden and State and city officials before taking automobiles for Oak Ridge Cemetery, where the Lincoln Monument is situated. Thousands thronged the platform at the station and the streets nearby and cheered the royal couple and the young Prince.

Governor Lowden paid tribute to the heroism of the Belgians, and declared their little kingdom had been a mighty inspiration to all the world in the struggle against autocracy.

At the tomb of Lincoln King Albert said in part:

"It was a duty of gratitude toward the American Nation and a duty of respect toward one not only of your country, but one of the world's best citizens, to come here to Springfield to honor President Lincoln's memory. Honesty and straightforwardness, absolute faith in the future of the nation, indomitable courage in facing the nation's enemies, firm and clear-sighted statesmanship—these virtues have been personified by your illustrious President.

"We who are here today, coming from a far distant country, can never forget what President Lincoln has done, and may we find in his noble example the strength and firmness which makes a ruler worthy to be dedicated in his country to that always unfinished work of progress, welfare, and ideals which this great man had thus far so nobly advanced."

Following the King and Queen, Governor Lowden said:

"We hope that Belgium will speedily recover from the ravages of war, that she will speedily bind up her wounds, and that her people will enter upon new paths of peace and happiness and show to all the world that, after all, the best security of a nation rests upon justice and courage and honor."

## THREATENED COAL STRIKE

THE failure of operators and miners to settle their differences after a four-hour conference with William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, may force the Government to step in and prevent the strike of half a million bituminous coal miners called for Nov. 1.

While the Fuel Scale Committees representing miners and operators were fighting their battles behind closed doors, discussion of the strike raged in the Senate, and Federal agencies looked up the law and were firmly convinced that it would have to be invoked to save the country from untold distress and suffering, with mines shut down and less than a month's stock on hand to keep fires burning.

Filing out of the meeting place, the miners and operators, nearly one hundred of them, went their way to discuss the crisis, the former led by James L. Lewis, President of United Mine Workers of America, and the latter by Thomas T. Brewster, head of the Coal Operators' Association. Brewster and Lewis refused to discuss the situation beyond saying that there had been no change in the attitude of either group.

Informed of an attack on the unions in the Senate by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, and reports from many quarters that the Government might intervene, the strike leaders said that there was a bare chance of some encouraging development, but that the strike order would stand.

Secretary Wilson left the meeting without giving any intimation as to hope of a settlement.



Cordial Welcome to Belgium's  
King and Queen on the  
Pacific Coast



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BELGIAN ROYAL PARTY ARRIVING AT THE CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. AT NO PLACE ON THEIR TRIP WERE THEY GREETED WITH MORE ENTHUSIASM.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM, WITH ESCORT, ENTERING THE SAN FRANCISCO CITY HALL, WHERE THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY WAS EXTENDED TO THEM BY MAYOR JAMES ROLPH.

(© International.)



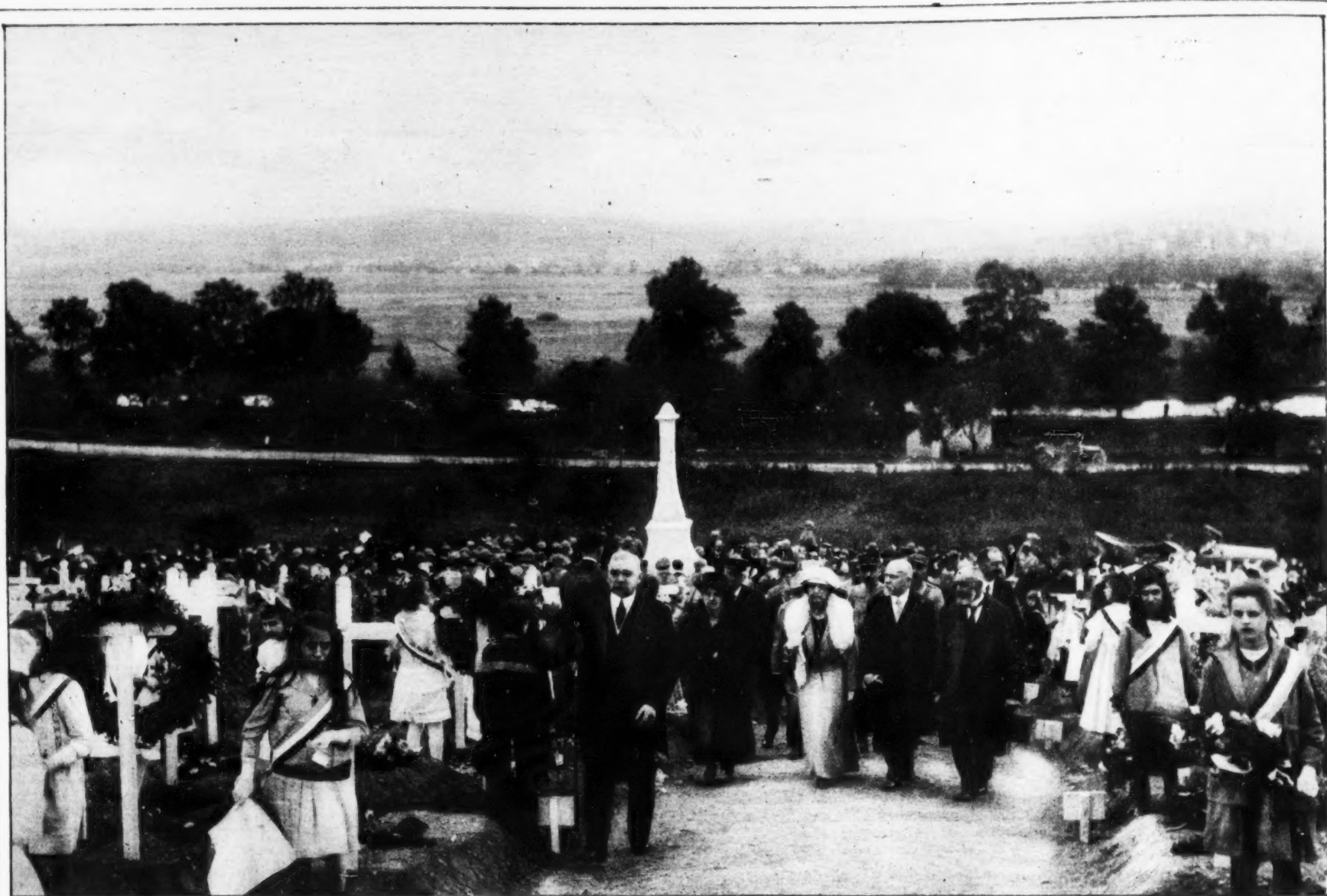


The Belgian royal party, after their trip across the continent, found the warmest of welcomes extended to them on the Pacific Coast. They enjoyed to the full the balmy California climate, and in the intervals between official fetes and receptions took long tramps and horseback rides. The King had a strenuous day in San Francisco Oct. 14, where, besides attending luncheons, dinners, and receptions, he talked with the Belgian Consul General at New York on the long-distance telephone, visited a vaudeville show, saw moving pictures of himself and took a swim in the Olympic Club tank. The King and Queen are here seen at the Santa Barbara Mission, where they had been as guests of the Abbot and monks.

(© International.)

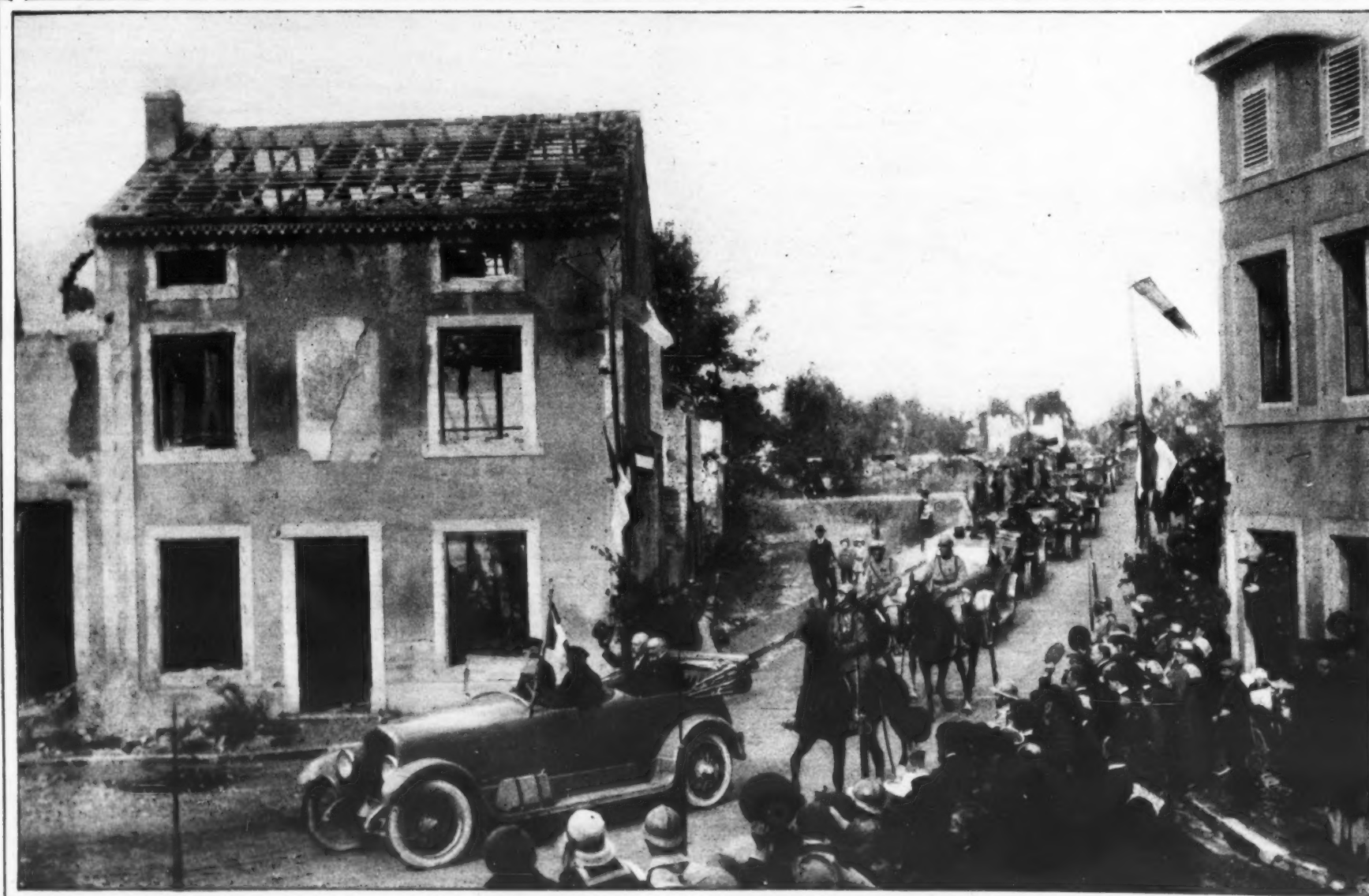


# First Anniversary of American Victory at St. Mihiel



PRESIDENT POINCARE OF FRANCE, ACCOMPANIED BY MME. POINCARE, AT THE MILITARY CEMETERY AT ST. MIHIEL, WHERE LIE THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO PERISHED IN THE BATTLE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



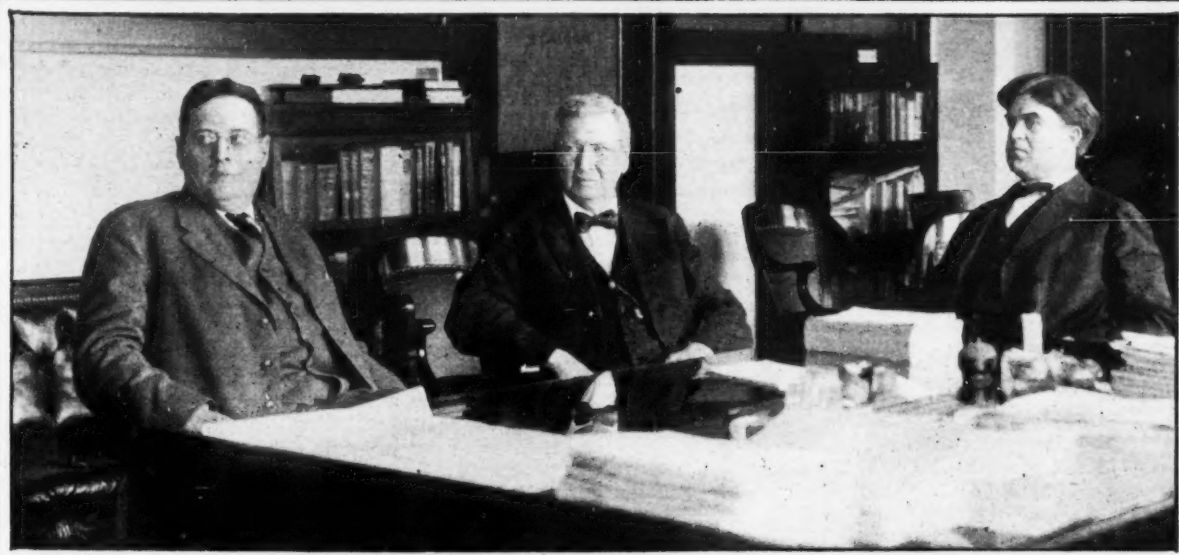
PRESIDENT OF FRENCH REPUBLIC WITH ESCORT PASSING THROUGH STREET OF ST. MIHIEL.

The anniversary of the battle of St. Mihiel, which occurred Sept. 12-13, 1918, was celebrated with impressive ceremonies in which eminent political and military personages of the French Republic took part. Appropriate services were held at the cemetery where the French and Americans who fell in the battle were interred. St. Mihiel was a notable victory for the American arms. It was on

the largest scale in which a distinctively American Army entirely under its own leaders had taken part, and it proved to be one of the most crushing and decisive victories of the war. The salient, which had defied all efforts of the Allies for four years, was pinched out in two days with immense captures of men, guns, and supplies. The victory spelled the doom of the German cause.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



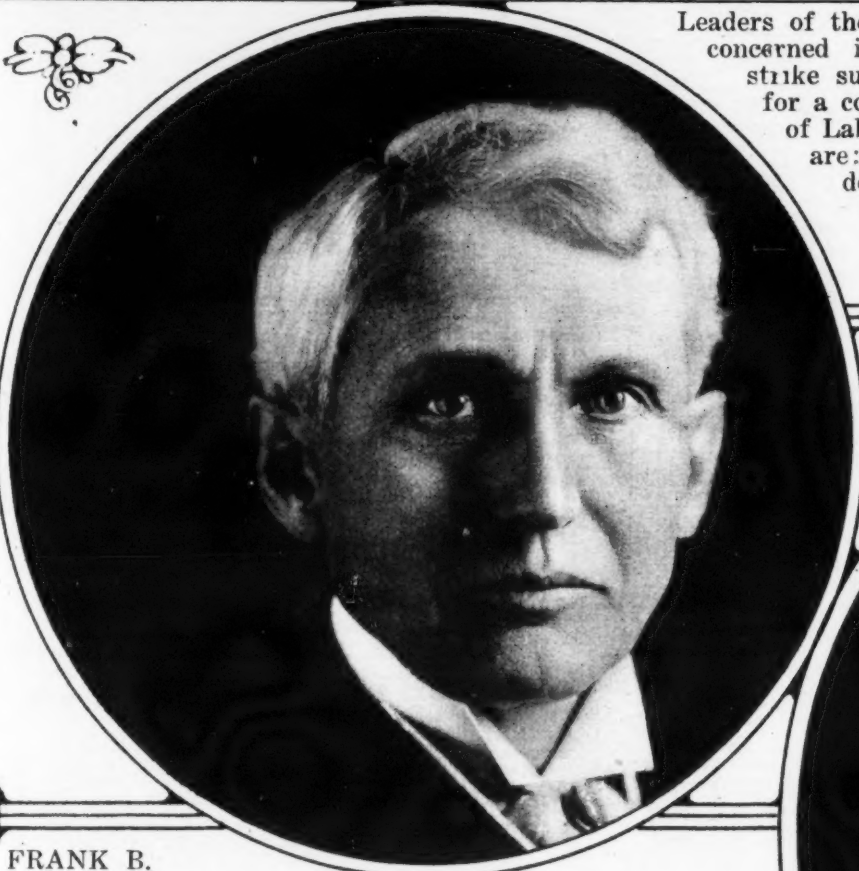


## Notable Personalities in Political and Diplomatic Circles at Washington

WASHINGTON circles were shocked by the announcement of the death under an operation of Count di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador to this country. He was 53 years old and had had an extensive diplomatic experience.

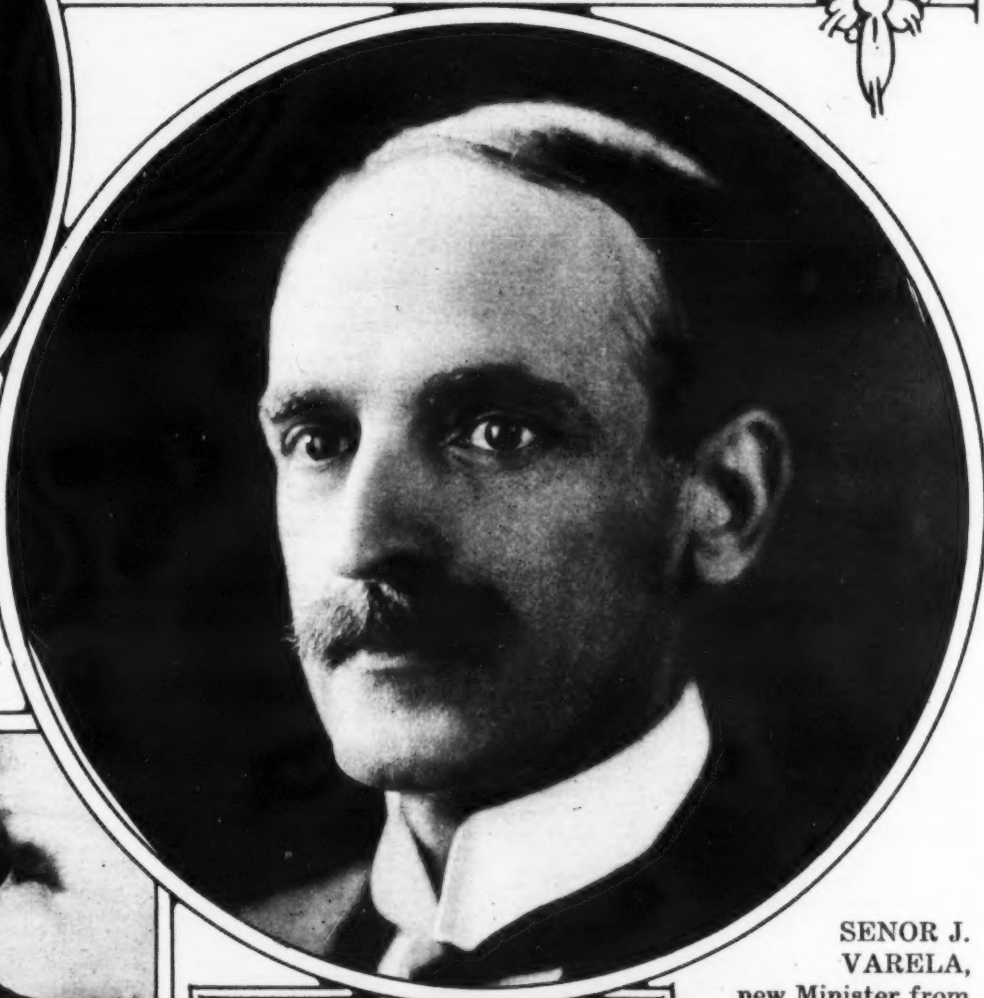
The capital is still the storm centre of the strife between capital and labor. Secretary Wilson has been trying to compose the differences between the mine owners and operators, while the labor conference seems to be in an impasse. There are indications of a disruption of the conference, and President Wilson is said to have written a personal note to Secretary Lane urging a settlement of the differences between the opposing groups.

Leaders of the operators and miners concerned in the threatened coal strike summoned to Washington for a conference with Secretary of Labor Wilson. Left to right are: T. T. Brewster, President of Coal Operators' Association; Secretary Wilson, and John L. Lewis, President of United Mine Workers.



FRANK B.  
KELLOGG,

Republican Senator from Minnesota, who announced in the Senate on Oct. 16 his opposition to the amendment which would give Shantung to China on the ground that we should not dictate in affairs of the Far East.



SENOR J.  
VARELA,

new Minister from Uruguay to the United States. He is a specialist in international and financial matters. He has been Uruguay's representative at the Peace Conference and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Before that he was a professor of international law.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

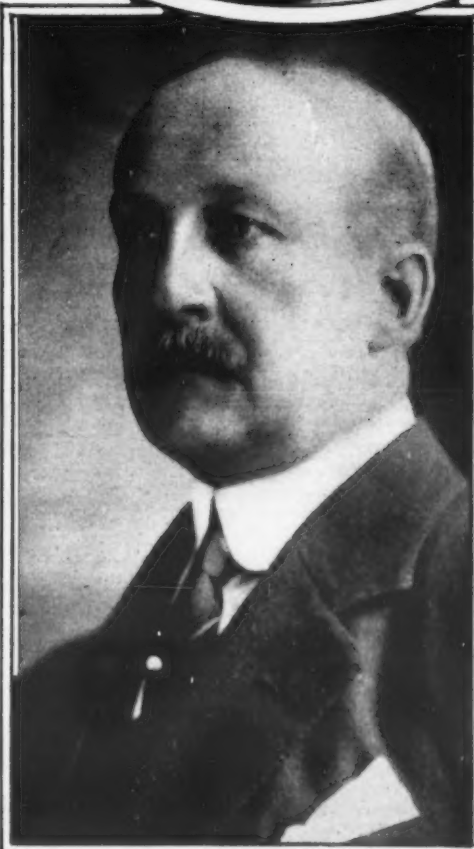


FREDERICK HALE,  
Republican Senator from Maine,  
opposed to the Shantung amend-  
ment. He is a member of the Com-  
mittee on Naval Affairs.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



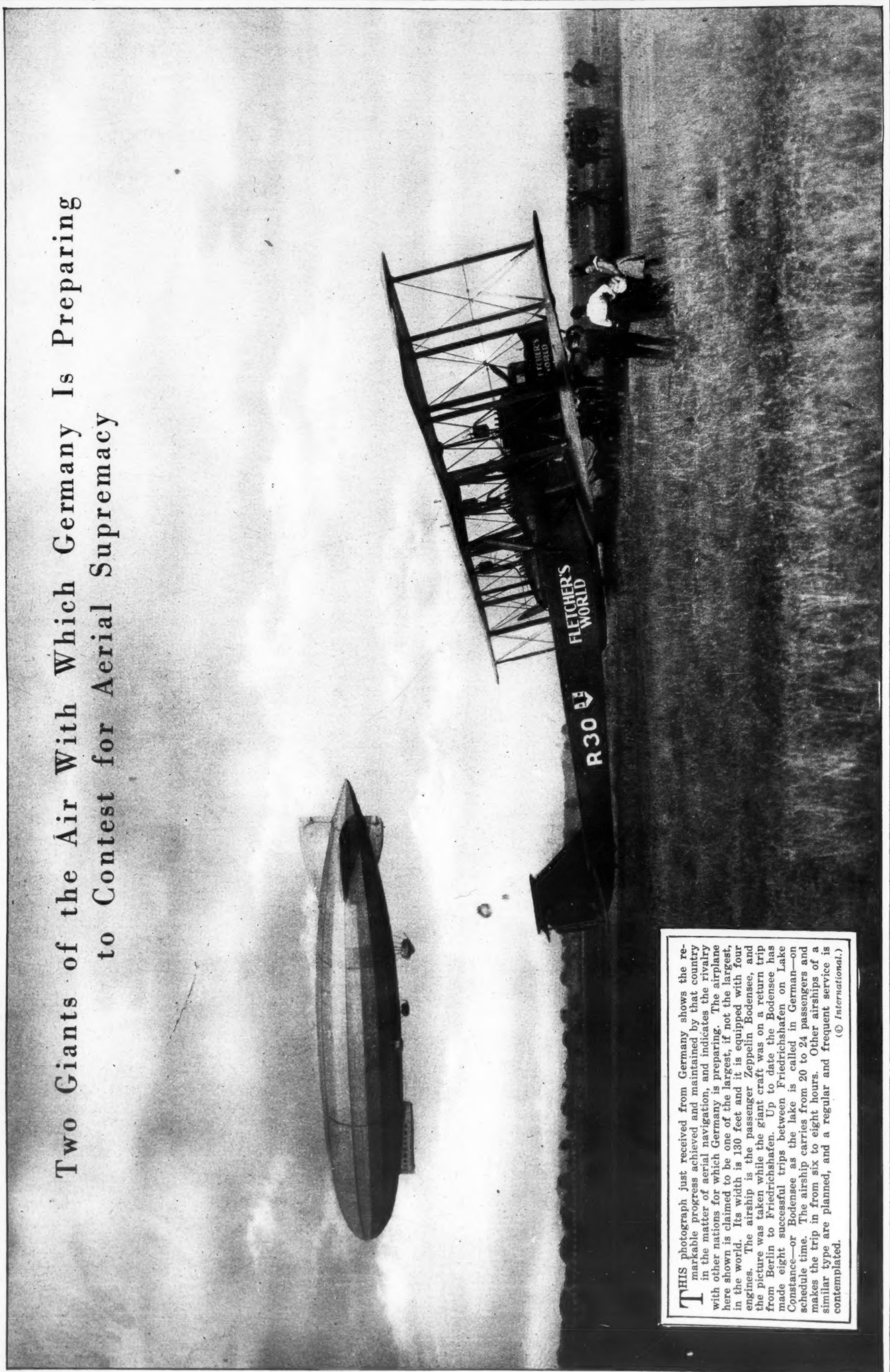
HENRY P. FLETCHER,  
Ambassador to Mexico, who held  
up a shipment of rifles to Carranza  
on the ground that they might be  
used against Americans.



COUNT V. MAC-  
CHI DI CELLERE,  
retiring Italian Am-  
bassador to the Uni-  
ted States, who died  
suddenly, Oct. 20,  
while on an operat-  
ing table in the  
Emergency Hospital,  
Washington. His suc-  
cessor, it is an-  
nounced, will be Ba-  
ron Avezzano.



## Two Giants of the Air With Which Germany Is Preparing to Contest for Aerial Supremacy



THIS photograph just received from Germany shows the remarkable progress achieved and maintained by that country in the matter of aerial navigation, and indicates the rivalry with other nations for which Germany is preparing. The airplane here shown is claimed to be one of the largest, if not the largest, in the world. Its width is 130 feet and it is equipped with four engines. The airship is the passenger Zeppelin Bodensee, and the picture was taken while the giant craft was on a return trip from Berlin to Friedrichshafen. Up to date the Bodensee has made eight successful trips between Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance—or Bodensee as the lake is called in German—on schedule time. The airship carries from 20 to 24 passengers and makes the trip in from six to eight hours. Other airships of a similar type are planned, and a regular and frequent service is contemplated.

(© International.)

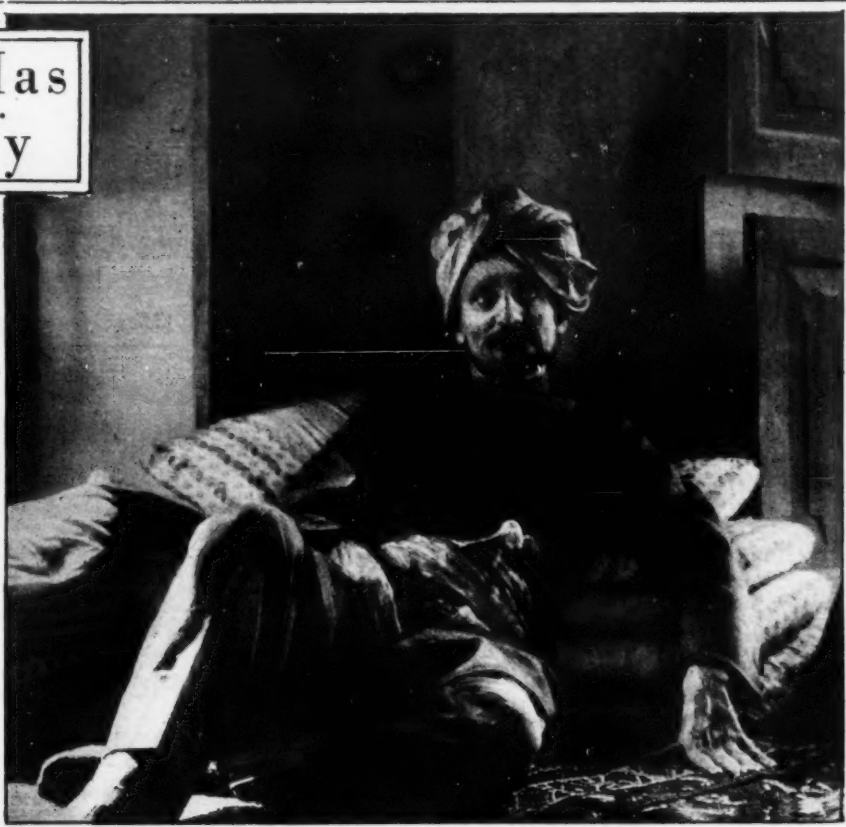


## Province in Arabia That Has Been Wrested From Turkey

THE changes that have been wrought by the war bid fair to make Arabia instead of Turkey the chief power in the Mohammedan world. The revolt against the Turkish power began in June, 1916, with the rising of El Hussein ibn Ali, the Grand Sherif of Mecca, against the rule of the Young Turks on account of their German alliance. He proclaimed Arabia's independence on June 27. In the next two months he and his followers captured all the principal cities on the Red Sea littoral and began to administer a region—desert, oases, and towns—of 24,000 square miles, with a population of 3,000,000. Since then he has ruled an increasing section of Arabia under the title of King of the Hedjaz. He rendered valuable service to the Allies in the campaigns of Allenby and contributed largely to the crushing of three Turkish armies and the capture of Damascus. His son, Emir Feisal, was a notable figure at the Peace Conference.

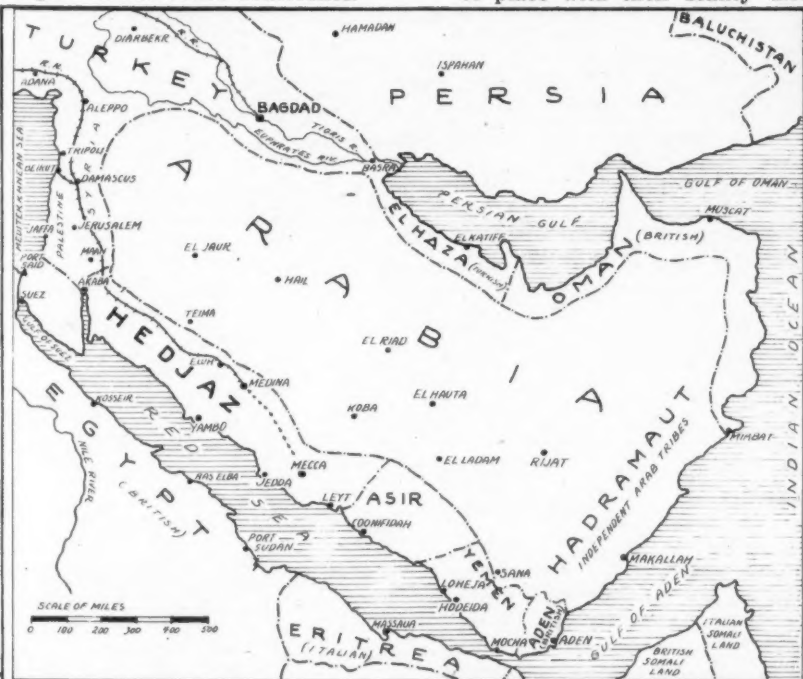
The Province of Hedjaz derives its chief importance from its inclusion of the cities of Mecca and Medina, the chief holy places of the Mohammedan world. More fertile, however, is the Province of Yemen, which possesses many advantages of climate and products unknown to the rest of Arabia. It is a highland country, with a constantly changing panorama of hill and valley. The air is cooler and purer than in most other parts of Arabia. There are a hundred or more varieties of the date palm, the fruit of which forms the food of the greater part of the population. Coffee, however, is the principal product, and it has attained its highest standard in this Province of Yemen.

The people are largely of the Bedouin stock, and have all the wild and untamable characteristics that have been theirs since the earliest date of recorded history. For the most part they are nomads, moving from place to place with their scanty flocks and



BEDOUIN SHEIK OF YEMEN IN STRANGE MIXTURE OF ORIENTAL AND EUROPEAN CLOTHING.

(© Central News.)



MAP OF ARABIA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO YEMEN ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST.

belongings. The only authority that they recognize is that of the "elder" or "sheik," which title, however, does not always signify age, but is given to the one who by birth, ability, or courage has been chosen to the leadership of the tribe. Descent has an influence upon rank, but not to so great an extent as in more stable communities. All disputes are referred to the sheik; he is consulted on all matters that regard the general welfare of the clan. Immemorial custom has, however, prescribed a rule of law and conduct to which both the sheik and his followers alike pay obedience. The Bedouins are nominally Mohammedan, and practice some of the main precepts of the Koran, though they pay slight attention to the more ceremonial parts of their religion. Among the wilder and

more remote tribes sun-worship and tree-worship are met with. Marriages are contracted in the simplest manner and depend simply on the consent of the parties.

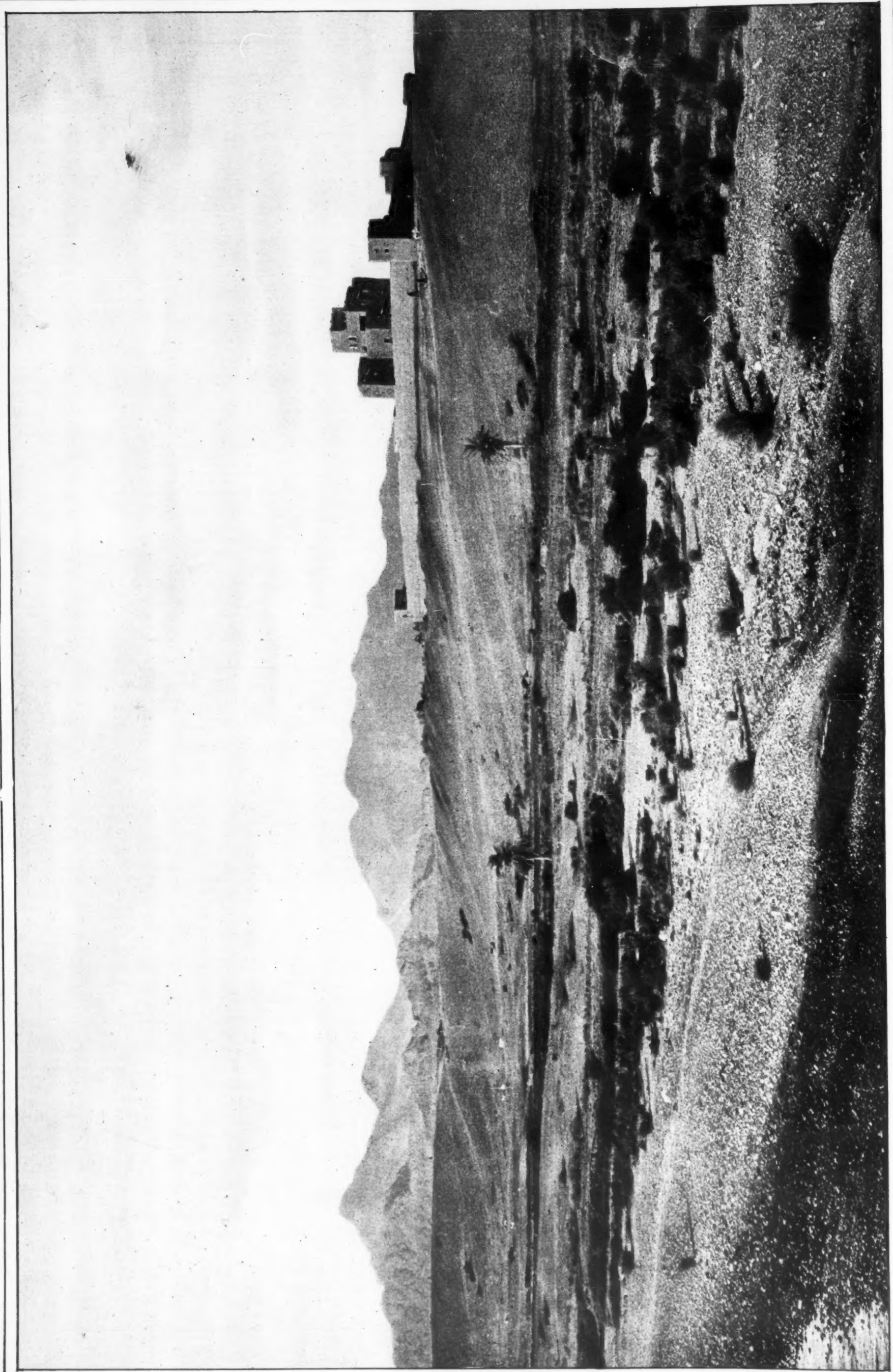
The Bedouins make a practice of plundering caravans or demanding tribute for exemption. They do not regard this, however, as robbery. Visitors or travelers, they would say, are trespassers, and must pay the penalty for coming as uninvited guests. It is possible that this theory accounts for the recent attack upon and capture of a British mission that was on its way to visit the Imam of Yemen. Negotiations are said to be proceeding for their release, and it is unlikely that the attack will form an international incident.



ARABIAN SHEIK COMING IN FROM THE INTERIOR TO CONFER WITH THE BRITISH MISSION. THE SHEIK IS THE HEAD OF HIS TRIBE, AND HIS POWER OVER HIS WILD SUBJECTS IS ALMOST ABSOLUTE.

(© Central News.)





VIEW OF HILLY, DESOLATE COUNTRY IN YEMEN, ARABIA, BORDERING ON THE RED SEA.

(© Central News.)

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## Types of Arabian Natives of the Province of Yemen



MEMBERS OF BRITISH MISSION ON THEIR WAY TO THE IMAM OF YEMEN. THE MISSION WAS ATTACKED BY ROVING SHEIKS, DISARMED AND ROBBED. NEGOTIATIONS ARE PROCEEDING FOR THEIR RELEASE.

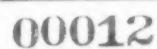
(© Central News.)



NATIVE INHABITANTS OF YEMEN, THE ARABIAN PROVINCE BORDERING ON THE RED SEA. ITS APPROXIMATE AREA IS 77,200 SQUARE MILES, AND IT HAS A POPULATION OF 750,000.

(© Central News.)



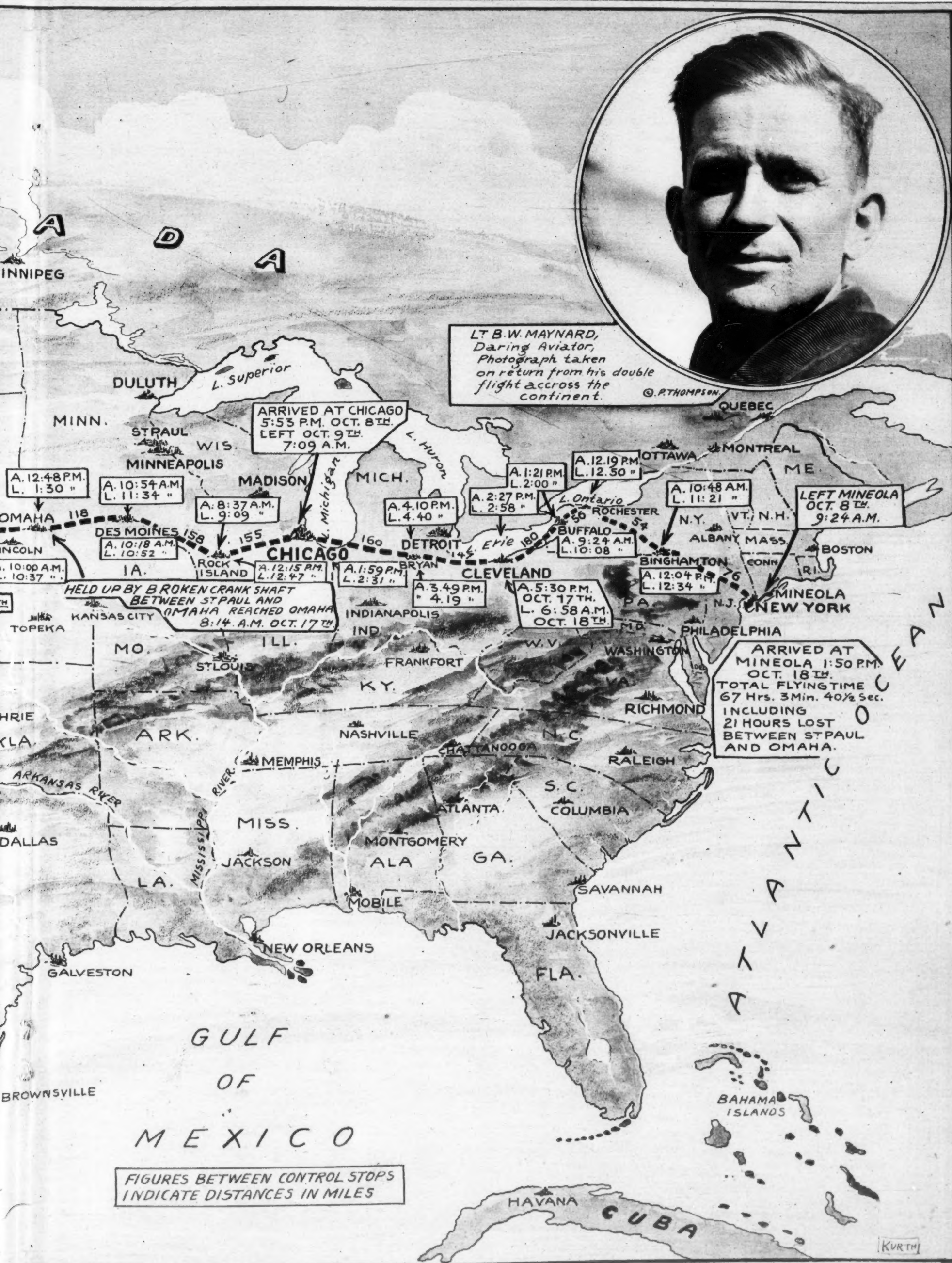




# LYNARD IN HIS GREAT FLIGHT ACROSS AMERICAN CONTINENT



LT B.W. MAYNARD,  
Daring Aviator,  
Photograph taken  
on return from his double  
flight across the  
continent.





## First Aviator to Fly From Coast to Coast and Back



ARRIVAL AT ROOSEVELT FIELD, MINEOLA, L. I., OF LIEUTENANT BELVIN W. MAYNARD, AFTER HIS RECORD-BREAKING PERFORMANCE OF FLYING ACROSS AMERICAN CONTINENT AND BACK IN ACTUAL FLYING TIME OF ABOUT FIFTY HOURS.

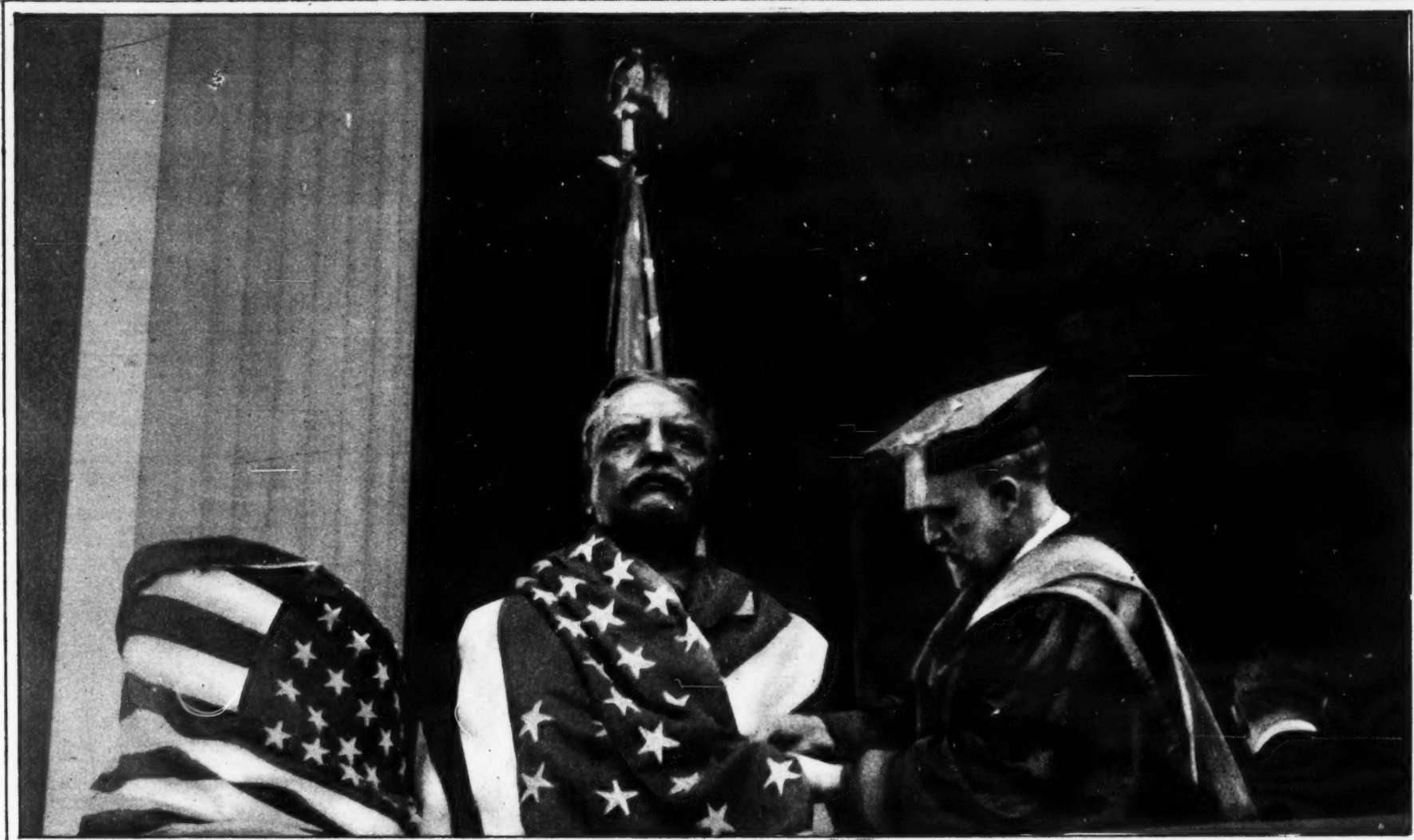


MAYNARD FAMILY REJOICING IN REUNION. AT LEFT IS MRS. MAYNARD, NEXT TO HER IS THE DARING AVIATOR, HER HUSBAND, HOLDING THEIR DAUGHTER, EVELYN. AT RIGHT IS SERGEANT W. E. KLINE, LIEUTENANT MAYNARD'S MECHANIC, HOLDING ROSALIE MAYNARD.

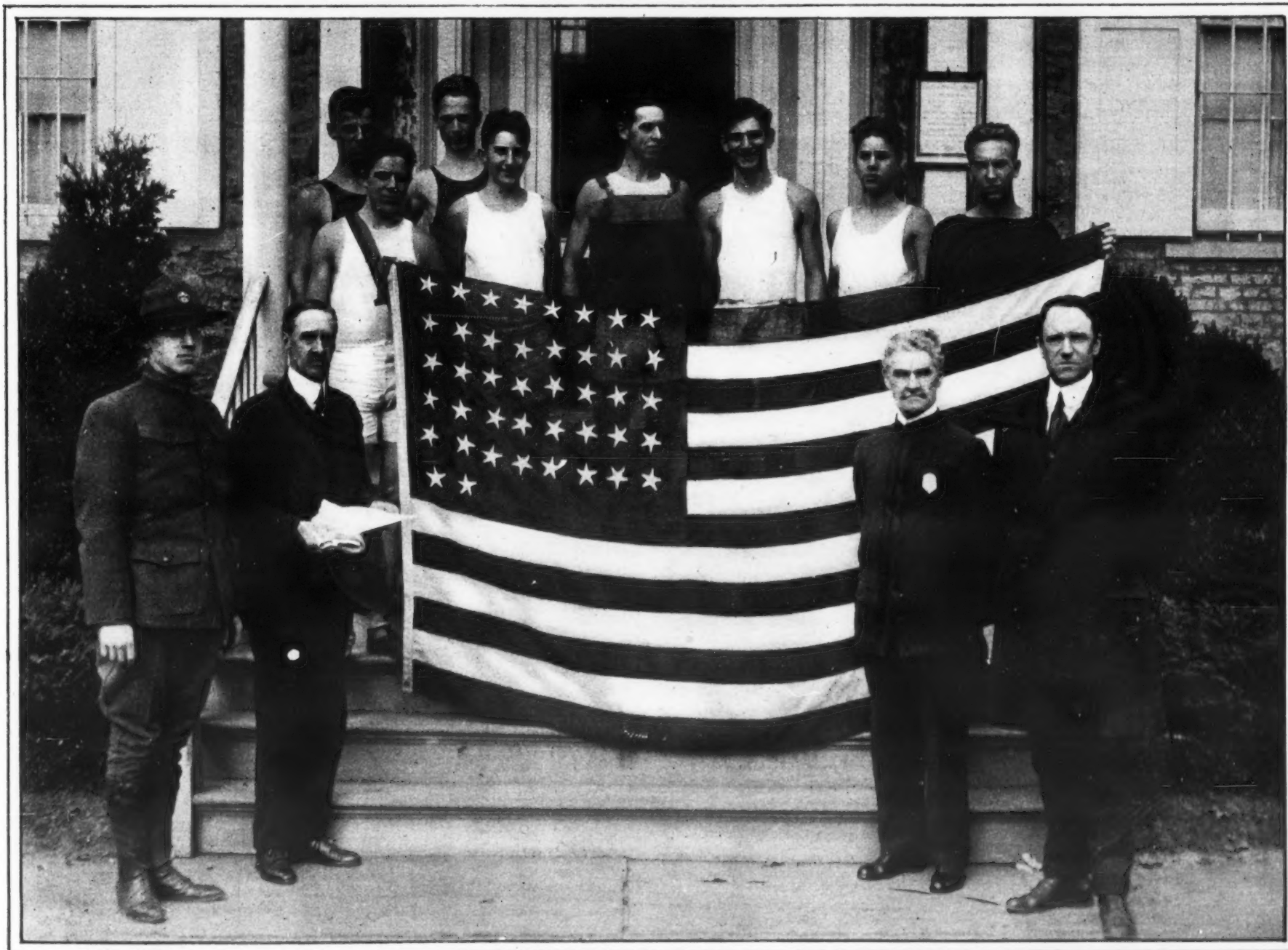
(Photos © Paul Thompson.)



## Striking Features of Roosevelt Memorial Exercises



CHANCELLOR ELMER E. BROWN OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY DRAPING THE BUST OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT WITH THE NATIONAL FLAG DURING THE MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN THE HALL OF FAME OCT. 21, 1919.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FLAG SHOWING FORTY-TWO STARS, TO WHICH SIX MORE WILL BE ADDED.

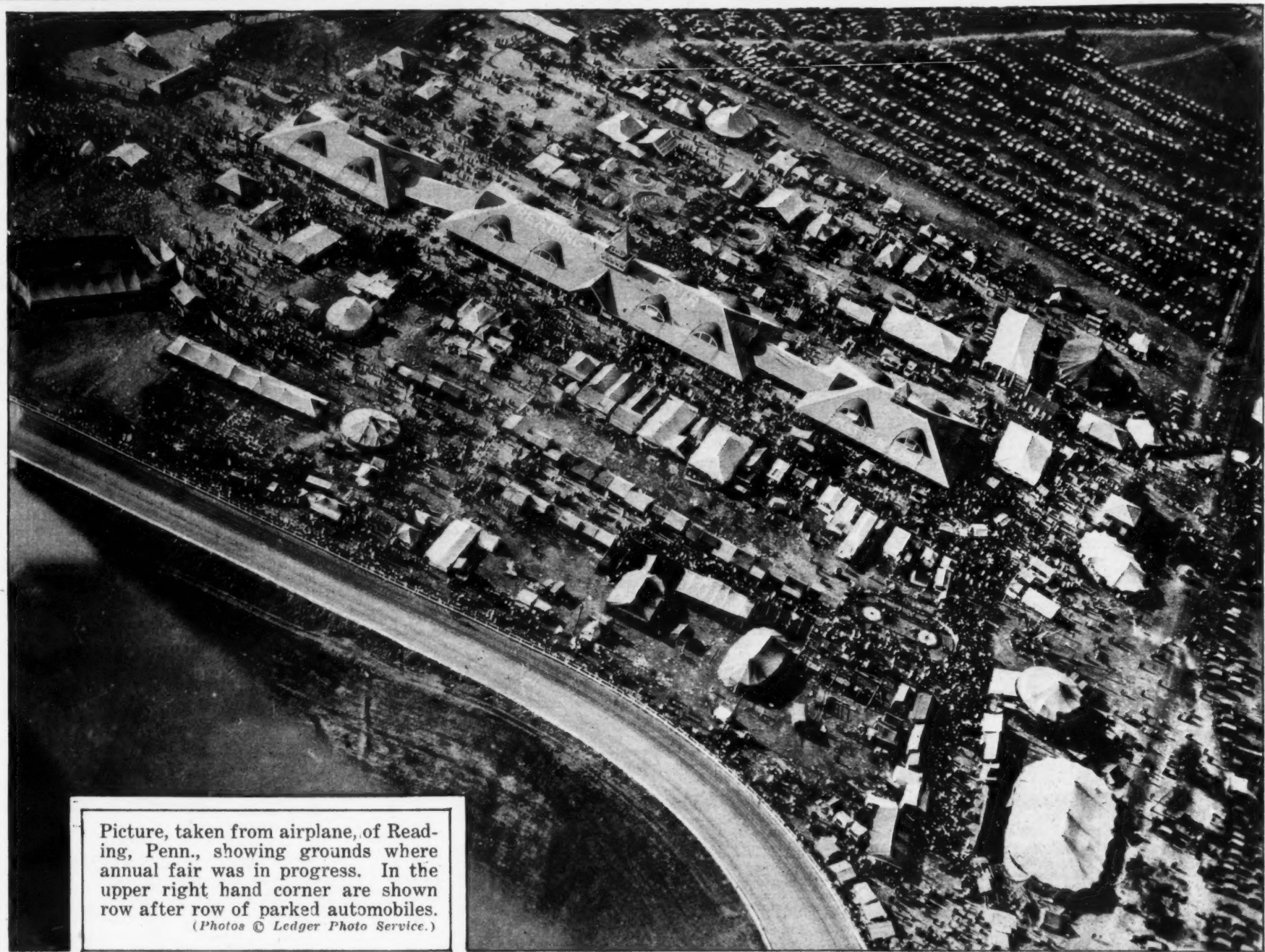
The flag shown above was pictured on its arrival at the Manor House, Van Cortlandt Park, New York City. The flag was started from Buffalo, and has been carried across New York State by high school boys. At every city where a stop was made a star was sewn on. It is planned to have forty-eight stars in all representing the States of the Union. The forty-seventh star will be sewn on

in New York City, and its nearly eight-hundred-mile journey will be ended on Oct. 27, Colonel Roosevelt's birthday, when the forty-eighth star will be placed on it at Oyster Bay. The flag will remain for the rest of that day on Roosevelt's grave. Its final resting place will be in the Forum Building, which is to be built in the Memorial Park at Oyster Bay.

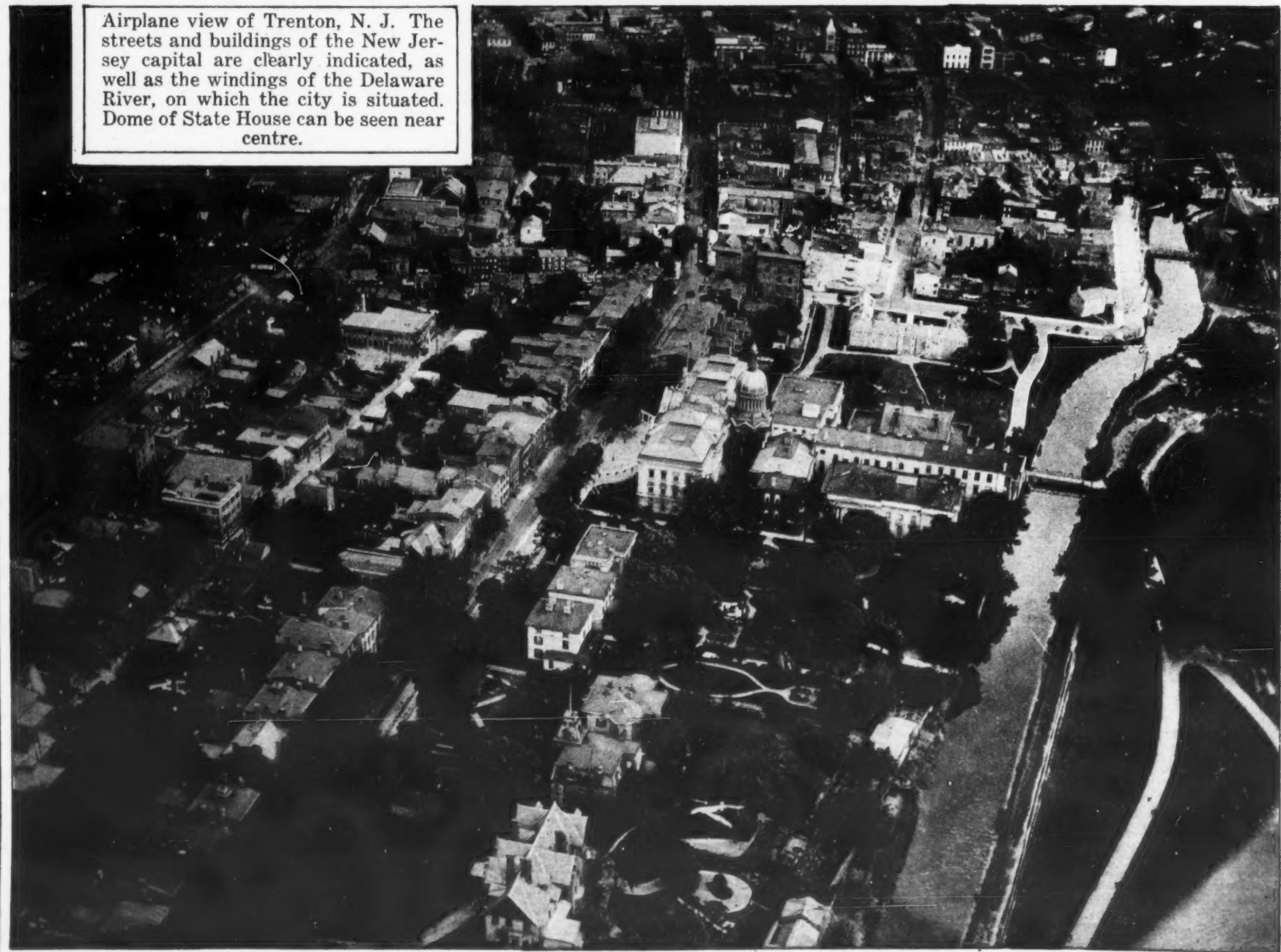
(© Press Illustrating Service.)



# Two American Cities Photographed From the Sky



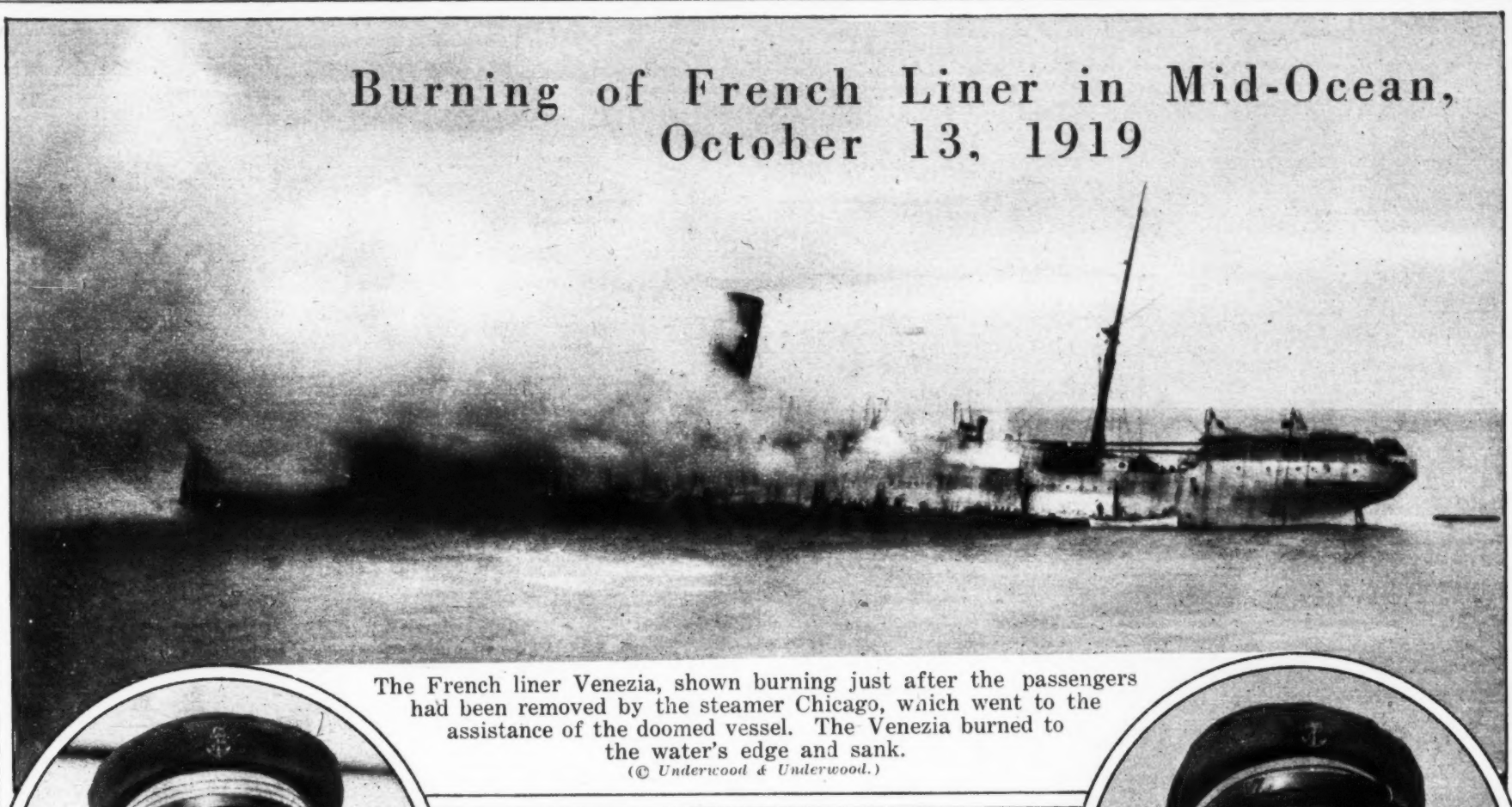
Picture, taken from airplane, of Reading, Penn., showing grounds where annual fair was in progress. In the upper right hand corner are shown row after row of parked automobiles.  
(Photos © Ledger Photo Service.)



Airplane view of Trenton, N. J. The streets and buildings of the New Jersey capital are clearly indicated, as well as the windings of the Delaware River, on which the city is situated. Dome of State House can be seen near centre.



## Burning of French Liner in Mid-Ocean, October 13, 1919

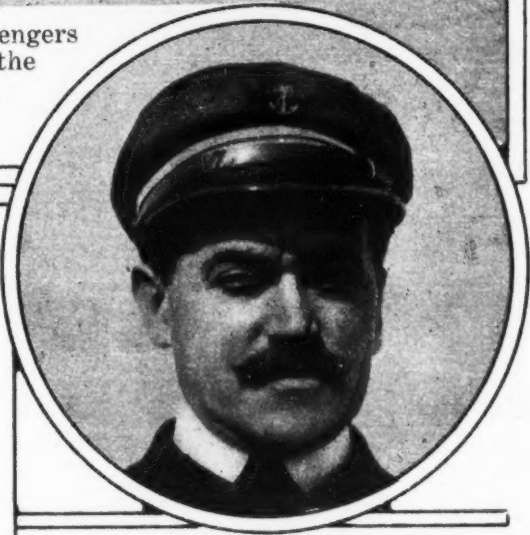


The French liner Venezia, shown burning just after the passengers had been removed by the steamer Chicago, which went to the assistance of the doomed vessel. The Venezia burned to the water's edge and sank.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



**CAPTAIN EMILE LE TOUX,**  
commander of the Chicago which  
rescued crew and passengers of  
Venezia.

IT was a most fortunate thing that the sea was calm when the Venezia burned to the water's edge. The sea was like a mill pond, and the embarkation in the lifeboats and the rowing away from the burning vessel was carried out without the loss of a single life or any injury to passengers or crew. It was nearly an hour afterward that the French liner Chicago arrived and picked up the waiting people. The Chicago had been eighty miles away when she caught the S O S signal and immediately raced toward the burning vessel at full speed. Great credit is due to the coolness and efficiency of the officers and crew in averting a panic. The whole forward part of the Venezia below decks from the galley to the forepeak was ablaze when the vessel was abandoned. The rescued on arriving in port were cared for and outfitted by the American Red Cross and other welfare workers.



**CAPTAIN PAUL BONIFICIO,**  
commander of the ill-fated Venezia  
that burned in mid-ocean.  
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



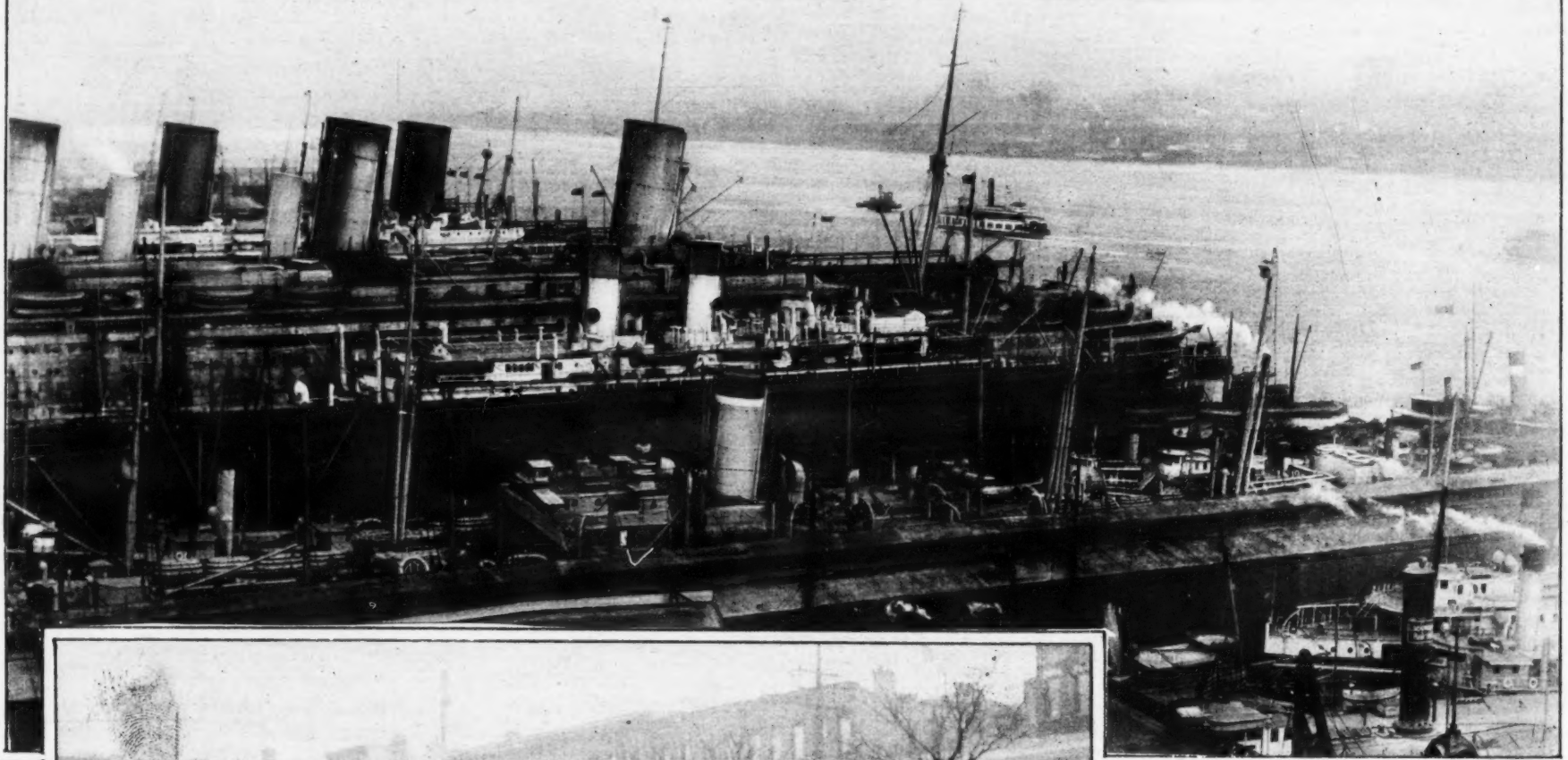
### SOME OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE VENEZIA PICKED UP BY RESCUER AFTER LEAVING VESSEL.

There were 198 passengers and 150 members of the crew of the French liner Venezia who were brought into New York harbor on Oct. 1 by the liner Chicago. The Venezia was bound from Havana to St. Nazaire, France, when at 2 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 13, the Quartermaster, who had been relieved from the wheel on the bridge and was going to his berth, noticed an odor of burning

wood or cotton and saw smoke coming out of a hatch. He went back to the bridge and reported it to the officer on watch, who immediately called the Captain. The forward hold was flooded to the level of the 'tween deck, but the flames had gained too much headway. S O S signals were sent out and fortunately picked up by the Chicago, which rescued all hands.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



# Longshoremen's Strike That Tied Up New York Shipping



Ocean liners in New York harbor tied up to their piers on account of the strike. Usually the scene of bustle and activity, the absence of life is depressing.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

United States regular soldiers on their way to work at the piers at Hoboken, N. J., to take the place of striking longshoremen, as far as handling cargoes and supplies for United States transports are concerned.

(© International.)

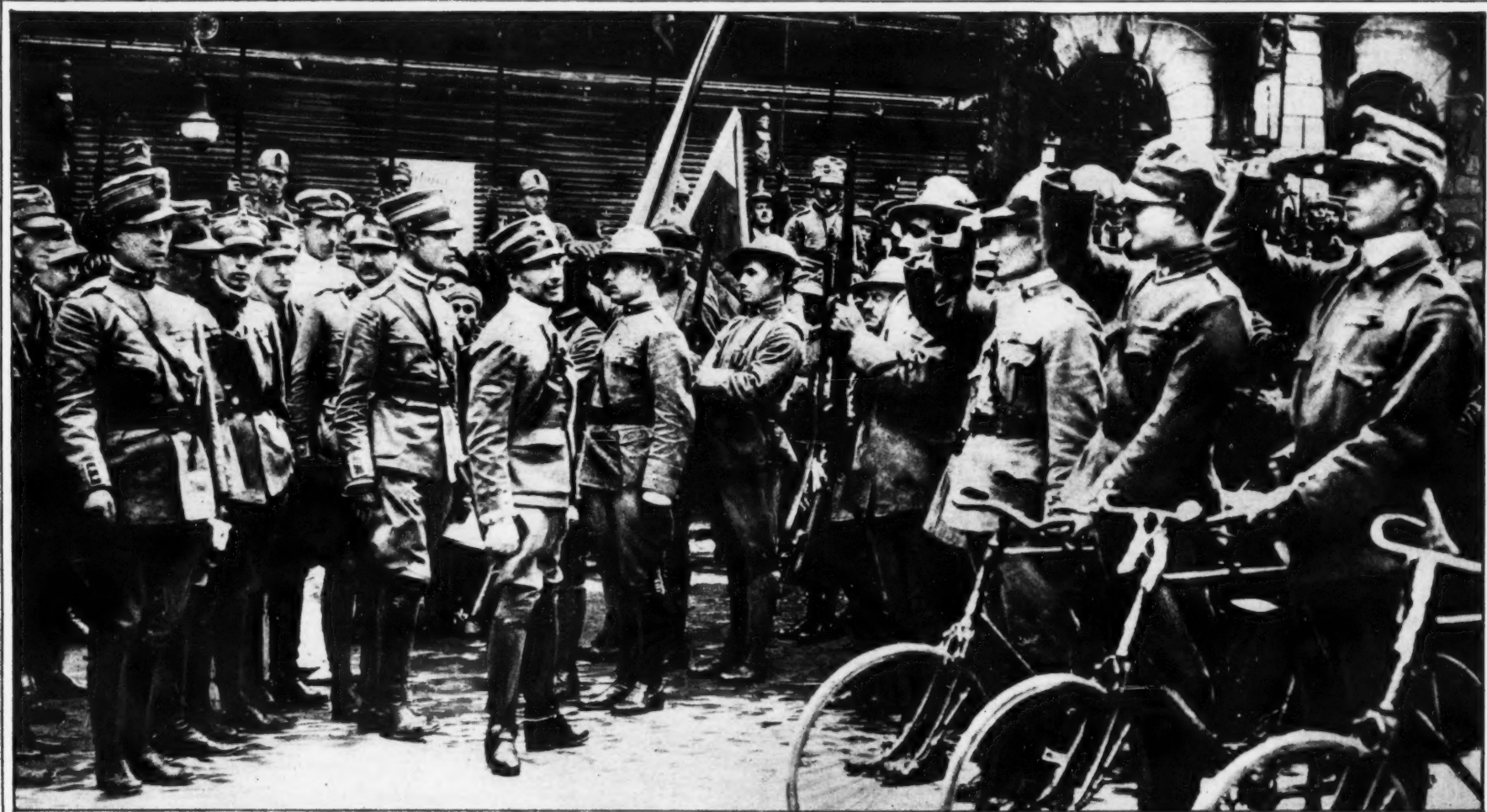


CROWD OF STRIKING LONGSHOREMEN IN FRONT OF THEIR NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS. THE STRIKE HAS PARALYZED SHIPPING, LEFT TONS OF FOOD ROTTING ON THE PIERS AND BEEN ATTENDED WITH CONSIDERABLE RIOTING.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



# Features of the Daring Fiume Adventure of D'Annunzio



D'ANNUNZIO, THE DASHING AVIATOR-POET-SOLDIER, REVIEWING A SECTION OF HIS VOLUNTEER ARMY IN FIUME.



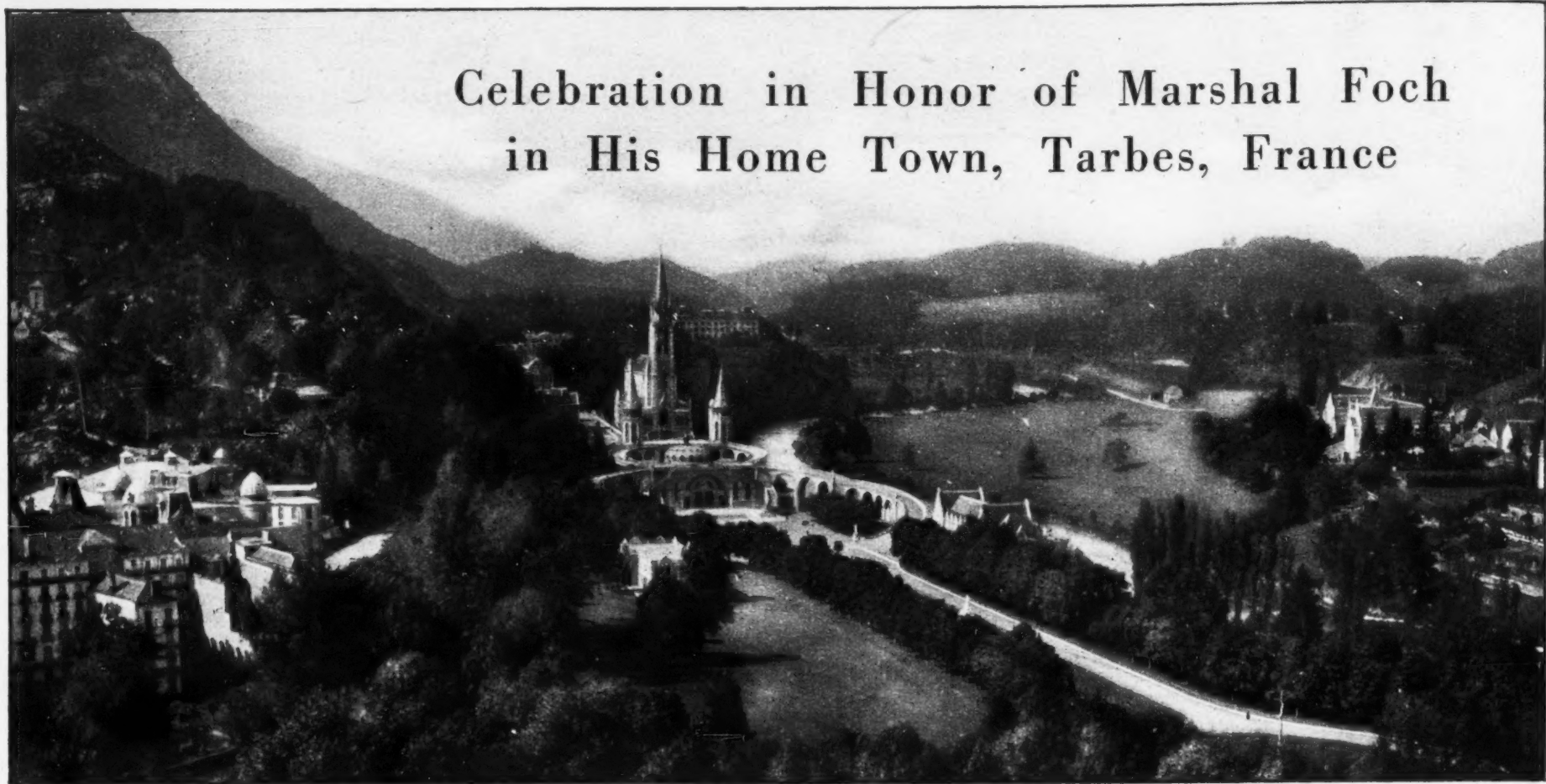
GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO LEAVING THE PALACE HE OCCUPIES AS COMMANDER TO MAKE A TOUR OF THE DEFENSES OF FIUME.

ONE of the most romantic features of the post-armistice period was the daring raid of d'Annunzio on Fiume. He cut the Gordian knot by actually taking possession of the city and swearing that it should never belong to any other than Italy. While there is no doubt that the majority of the Italian people were heartily in sympathy with d'Annunzio, the raid created a perplexing situation, as it flouted the Peace Conference, and furthermore affronted the sovereign power of Italy herself. The Peace Conference evaded the issue by declaring that it was an internal question for Italy to settle. Italy in a half-hearted way has sought to do so, but has failed. Persuasion and threats have been resorted to, but d'Annunzio has yielded to neither. He is said to have about 2,300 soldiers in Fiume who are devoted to his person and his cause. Efforts have been made to starve him into submission by instituting a blockade, but this has proved futile. The French and British garrisons who were in the town hauled down their flags and left the city at d'Annunzio's demand. The problem is difficult and full of possible complications.

LAVISHLY DECORATED HOUSE IN FIUME, WITH SQUADRON OF D'ANNUNZIO'S CAVALRY DRAWN UP IN FRONT. AT TOP OF BUILDING IS D'ANNUNZIO'S PORTRAIT.

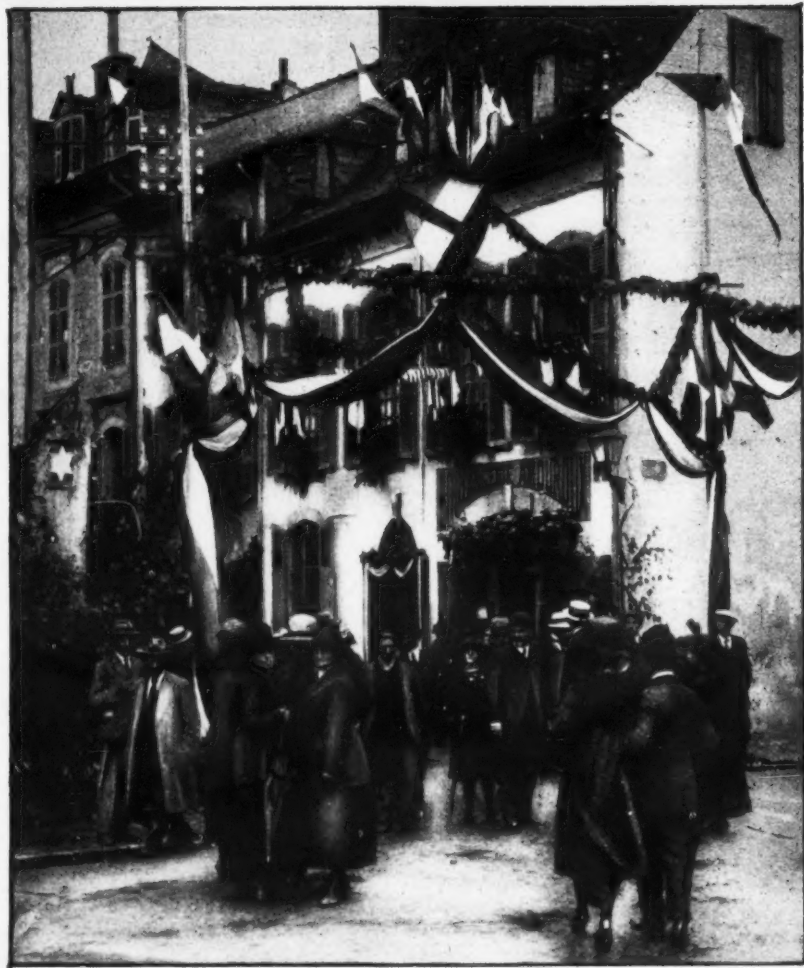


## Celebration in Honor of Marshal Foch in His Home Town, Tarbes, France



Town of Tarbes, where Marshal Foch was born, Oct. 2, 1851. Tarbes is in the territory which is now the Department of the Hautes-Pyrenees, directly on the border of Spain. The Marshal comes of a Basque family that has lived in that region for generations. Tarbes has a population of 26,000.

(© International.)



HOUSE IN TARBES WHERE MARSHAL FOCH WAS BORN.  
IT NOW BEARS A BAKER'S SIGN.

(© International.)

SO little has the private life and history of Marshal Foch been known to the world at large that it has been frequently stated that he was an Alsatian. He is not, but comes of a Basque family that has been long and favorably known in the town of Tarbes, a small city on the very border between France and Spain. In 1870 Foch served as a subaltern in the Franco-Prussian war. After the war he began to win recognition as a man of brains, and at 26 he was given a commission as Artillery Captain. Later he became Professor of Tactics in the Ecole de Guerre, with the title of Commandant, where he remained for five years and then returned to regimental work. It was when he reached the grade of Brigadier General that he went back to the War College, this time as Director, one of the most confidential positions in the War Department. From this post he went to the command of the 13th Division, thence to the command of the 8th Corps at Bourges and thence to the command of the 20th Corps at Nancy. His subsequent career is known to all the world and has marked him as one of the greatest commanders of all time. He was the deciding factor in the first battle of the Marne, saved the Channel ports at the battle of Ypres, and as head of all the allied armies finally crushed the German power.

Marshal Foch and his wife being welcomed to his home city of Tarbes by a youthful mascot of one of the French regiments stationed there. The picture is unusually interesting, as showing the wife of the Marshal, who has seldom been photographed.

(© International.)







The entire town of Tarbes turned out to do honor to the great Generalissimo of the allied armies when he returned to the city where he was born and upon which he has conferred deathless honor by his leadership in the war. The Marshal's father, Napoleon Foch, was a Bonapartist and Secretary of the Prefecture of Tarbes under Napoleon III. One of his two brothers, a lawyer, is also named Napoleon. The other brother is a priest.

(© International.)



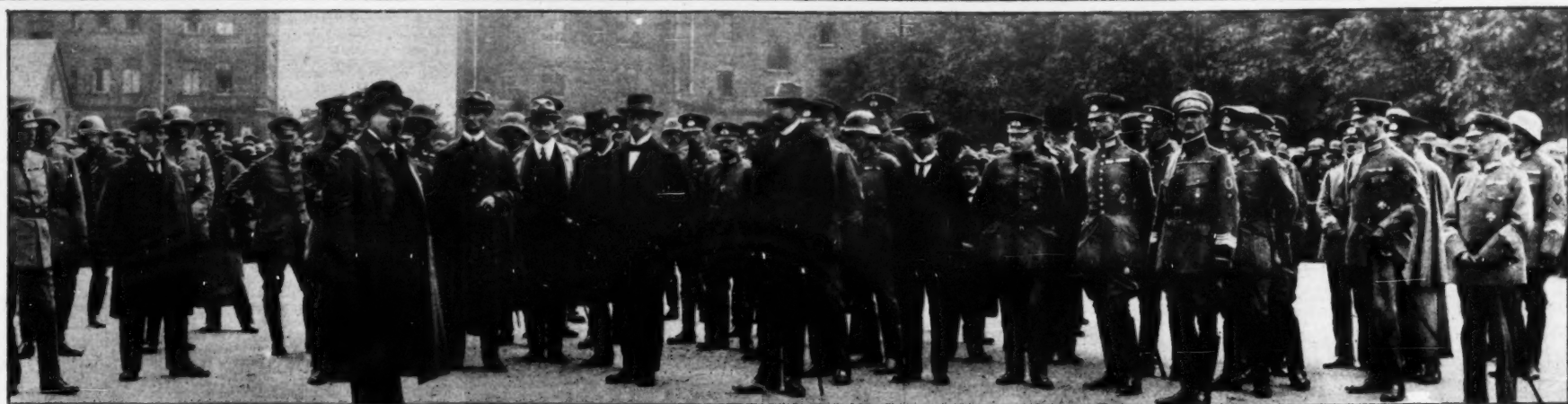
(Below.) The public square of Tarbes thronged with citizens and people of the surrounding country who have come from far and wide to join in the greeting to Marshal Foch on his homecoming. There had never been so tumultuous an occasion in the history of the little city in the Pyrenees.

(© International.)



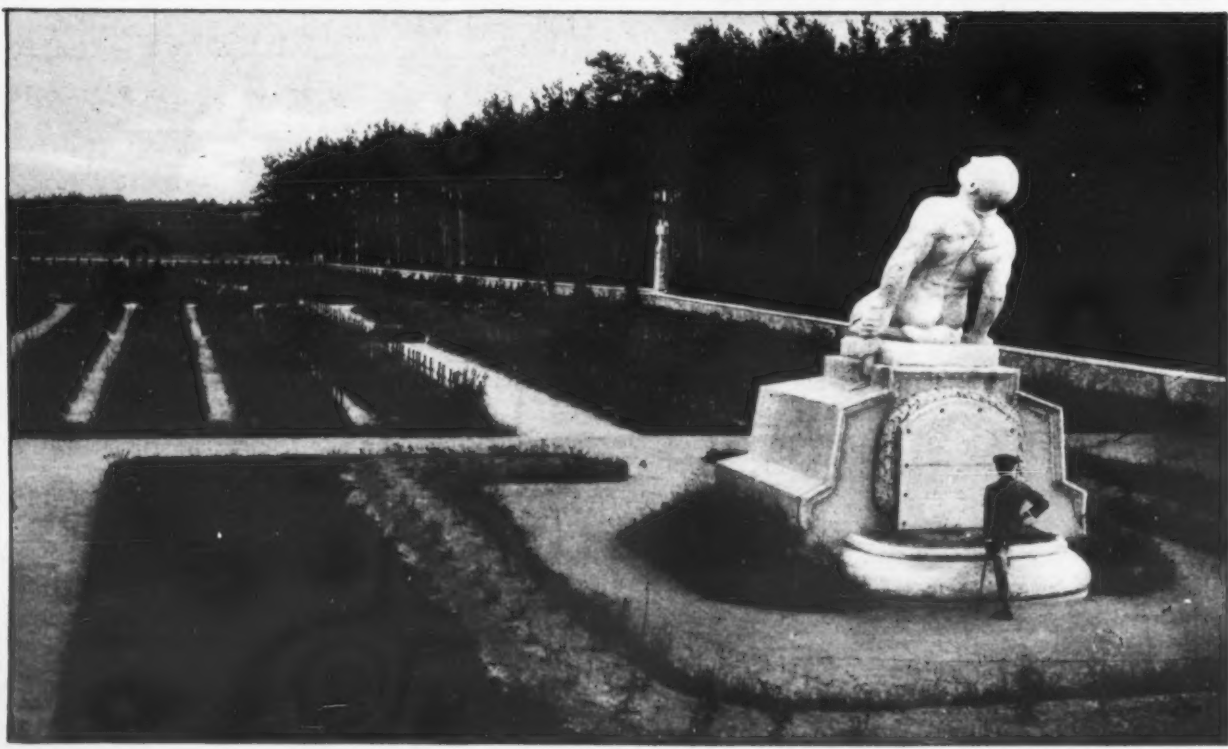


# Recent Developments in German Political Realm



TAKING OVER OF BAVARIAN ARMY BY EBERT GOVERNMENT IN MUNICH. LEFT TO RIGHT, IN PRINCIPAL GROUP ARE PRESIDENT EBERT, BAVARIAN PRIME MINISTER HOFFMAN, HERR LUEPPENHORST, WAR MINISTER NOSKE, AND GENERALS EPPS AND BURKHARDT.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)



Intensive campaign carried on in Berlin to get inhabitants of North Schleswig to go home and vote in favor of union with Germany. A plebiscite is soon to be held by the people of that province on the question of being united with Germany or Denmark. The placard declares that the province "shall remain German."

(© Gilliams Service.)

Cemetery in Grafenwohr, Bavaria, for prisoners who died while in the Germans' hands. There were great prisoners' concentration camps near Munich in which a very large number of captives were gathered. A French prisoner named Stoll, a sculptor by profession, was permitted by the authorities to make the monument shown here which represents the last moments of a dying Gaul.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)





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